Fire copies will be sent to one address for oches, if payment be made in advance. All remittances are to be made, and all letters realing to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to incited, (POST PAID,) to the General Agent. Advertisements making less than one square ine el three times for 75 cents—one square for \$1 00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts.

rania and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are auspeed to receive subscriptions for the Liberator. The following gentlemen constitute the Financial Completee, but are not responsible for any of the debts the paper, vil :- FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GRAY Larse, EDMEND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and

WESTELL PRILLIPS. Flathecolumns of THE LIBERATOR, both sides of not question are impartially allowed a hearing.

WW. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.



J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

No Union with Slaveholders!

THE U. S. CONSTITUTION IS 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL.'

Yes! IT CANNOT BE DENIED—the slaveholding lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions TO

SECURE THE PERPETUITY OF THEIR DOMINION OVER THEIR staves. The first was the immunity, for twenty years,

THE STIPULATION TO SUPERENDER PUGITIVE SLAVES—an engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal

to the principles of popular representation, of a repre-sentation for SLAVES—for articles of merchandize, under

the name of persons In fact, the oppressor repre-

senting the oppressed! . . . To call government thus con-stituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of

riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is to establish an artificial

majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress; AND THEREBY

TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-

WATION OF BLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT

OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT,"-John Quincy Adams.

of preserving the African slave trade; the second

VOL. XXVI. NO. 31.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 1, 1856.

WHOLE NUMBER 1152.

BORDER RUFFIAN PATRIOTISM.

from the Atchison (Kausas) Squatter Sovereign.] MORE ABOLITIONISTS TURNED BACK. The steam-Saltan, having on board contraband articles. was recently stopped at Leavenworth City, and gibbened of 44 rifles, and a large quantity of pisand howie-knives, taken from a crowd egurily Yankees, shipped out here by Massachusis. The boat was permitted to go up as far as was not was placed over the prisones, and none of them permitted to land. They recomped the series insured by the shippers. We to at approve fully of sending these criminals but to the East, to be re-shipped to Kansas—if through Missouri, through Iowa and Nebraska. Sethink they should meet a TRAITOR'S DEATH, and ne world would not censure us if we, in self-proon, have to resort to such ultra measures. We

ADDLITIONISTS, it would do more toward estabing peace in Kansas than all the speeches that delivered in Congress during the present seion. LET THE EXPERIMENT BE TRIED. SLATES IN KANSAS. During the past six months, to sive population in this portion of the Terri-ary has greatly increased. Many settlers from Sut Carolina, Virginia, and other Southern Sales, have wisely brought slaves with them, as

being the most effectual way of settling the ques-

Slavery in the Territory. These are the

re of the opinion, if the citizens of Leavenworth

Weston would HANG ONE OR TWO BOAT LOADS

had of settlers we need here now. A NEE GAME. Old Bullion and his satellites, Bar and Brown, are playing it out pretty strong. her pretend to be for Buchanan, when, in fact, er are his deadly foes. If they succeed in dividog the Democratic vote, in go the Know Nothing Posidential electors, and Missouri is lost to Bu-This will bring that beautiful son-in-law Old Bullion's into the House, when all the Black

In Palmetro Riples — 28th of June. The majorable 28th having been decided upon as the minerary of the Palmetto Rifles, of Atchison, be day was duly celebrated by a parade and ban-

the head of the table hung the ' blood red with the Lone Star, and the motto of ' South-Rights' on the one side, and ' South Caroin on the other. The same Hay that first float-ies the rifle-pits of the Abolitionists at Law-ness, and on the hotel of the same place, in Email, now hung over the heads of the noble tiers who bore it so bravely through that excit-

the following are among the toasts drank :-

Kawas - Our chosen home - stand by her. Is sons of the South, make Her a SLAVE STATE, R HE IN THE ATTEMPT [This toast was received with bad and continued applicates.] South Carolina-Our mother-she lives in our

sarts. While true to her, we know she will be Massari-Our ally-nobly has she stood by he punger sister. All hail to the gallant 'Bor-let humans' 'We owe them one.

Gen. D. B. Aschison—Recognized by South

Indina as one fit to command-he has but to give be order, and to a man we will haste

To the just and glorious strife, With our knives Southern Rights shielding; Nay, resign, if it must be done, even life; But DIE at least unyielding.

10. The Hon. Preston S. Brooks-By whipping but the Abelitionists call Border Ruffianism, hat is, the determination of honorable minds to at injury and insult from a mouth-piece of anglicism, come from what quarter it may.

Disunion - By secession, or otherwise-a and remedy for Southern wrongs. [Enthusiastic The Smatter Sovereign-May it ever receive a

bary support from that South whose interests it This sentiment was received with applause, and

after a few remarks in response from Col. R. S. keller, three cheers were given for The Squatter Sarraga. In sitting down, Col. Kelley offered The City of Atchison-May she, before the close of the year 57, be the capital of a Southern Re-

By S. B. Alexander :-Asses.—The Pro-Slavery party will assert and mintain the supremacy of the white race, or die

in the attempt. Br Wallace Jackson :-

Arrest - WE WILL MAKE HER A SLAVE STATE, OF htm a chain of locked arms and hearts together, ESS DIE IN THE ATTEMPT.

Bi Dr. G. T. Lary: — The Palmetto Flog—We brought it here in honet us return it the same. bt W. H. Jenkins :- The Distribution of the Public Lands-One hun-

hed and sixty acres to every Pro-Slavery settler, d to every anolitionist six feet by two.

By Major E. L. Yates:—

By Major E. L. Yates:—

Samij Jones of Douglas Coonty—A martyr to

Sathern Rights: may he long survive his at
saped assassination, and may his revenge be, Mr. Jenkins gave :-

The health of D. R. Atchison, the Border Rufin Chief.' [Drank standing.]

From the New York Herald. The Price of Niggers, and the Prospects of Dis-tuon-Southern Secssionists and Northern Disution Abolitionists going for Buchanan.

We call the attention of our intelligent and ming readers, of all parties, to the article which it transfer to our columns to-day from the Richmond Equirer, on Mr. Buchanan's election and the of biggers, and the appended speeches of an Lloyd Garrison and Wendell Phillips, at Massa Fourth of July celebration in Massa tetta. It will be seen from this testimony, that the South desire the election of Mr. Buchanan ase it will extend the area of slavery and intrace the price of niggers, the Massachusetts the price of niggers, the Massachusetts to the Republican party will never answer their papers. And the Republican party will never answer their papers. republican party will never answer their report, but that the election of Buchanan will as a decided tendency to facilitate the great Garania altimatum of a dissolution of the Union. has compound dish of Southern nigger-driving

rately to show that there was no mistake in the estimates of Governor Wise, concerning the rise in the price of niggers-two, three or four hundred per cent.—that will fellow the election of Mr. Bu- DISSOLVE THE UNION !- DISSOLVE THE UNION ! chanan. The argument advanced in support of the Governor's calculations is a good one. With Mr. Buchanan's election, and under his administration, Kansas will come in as a slave State, othing, perhaps, a slice or two from Mexico, and Cuha and several other of the West India Islands. (See Cincinnati platform and Ostend manifesto.) These accessions will comprehend a largely increas-These accessions will comprehend a largely increased demand for niggers—a demand so large that the cash price of all healthy slaves in Virginia, and throughout the South, will most likely rise from the average of a thousand to three, four or five the average of a thousand to three, four or five wilderness and may fitly be described by the nice thousand dollars a head. And our Virginia con-temporary undertakes to show, that in this extension of the area of slavery, and in this corresponding increase of the cash value of niggers, the North will share in the profits of the South; and that accordingly, in an economical and financial view, the practical dollar-and-cent people of the North should unite with the slaveholders of the South to elect Mr. Buchanan, just as they would unite in any other profitable joint stock speculation. With this sort of Virginia pleading in behalf of

Mr. Buchanan, it may appear very strange that such fanatical nigger-worshippers as William Lloyd Garrison and Wendell Phillips should repel Fremont as unfit for the crisis, and incline rather to the support of Buchanan. Yet they do. Garrison says that Fremont and the Republican party are unsatisfactory to the abolitionists, pure and sim-ple—because nothing is promised, and nothing can be expected from the election of Fremont towards the repeal of the Fugirive Slave Law, or the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, or the suppression of the inter-State slave trade. In fact, Garrison thinks that Fremont, as President, would be very apt to consent to the admission of Kansas as a slave State, if he could not prevent it without dissolving the Union. The great objection of Wendell Phillips to Fremont is the same. He is not a disonionist, and is therefore rejected by the disunion abolitionists, with whom the thinks the election of Buchanan would be more advantageous to the revolutionary cause, inasmuch as with his Ostend manifestoes, Cincinnati platforms and nigger-driving managers, he would be very apt to precipitate the decisive issue of a sec-

party disruptions and complications of this ex-citing and momentous cancas, we find Mr. Buchanan standing before us the preferred candidate of Southern nigger-drivers and secessionists, and of Northern abolition disunionists. Gov. Wise and his Richmond organ think that the expected increase in the cash value of niggers from the eleccrease in the cash value of niggers from the crection of Mr. Buchanan will pay for every thing; but the true and undisguised disunion agitation. North or South, sees, no doubt, like Wendell Phillips, that Buchanan's success will be but the significant the success of the paying the union? And is it not clear that 'Rule saving the Union? And is it not clear that 'Rule saving the Union? And is it not clear that 'Rule saving the Union? And is it not clear that 'Rule saving the Union? And is it not clear that 'Rule saving the Union? The union of the republic, and light the flames of civil and servile

In this connection, we must not overlook the position in this campaign of W. H. Seward and Thurlow Weed. Gen. Webb, at Philadelphia, stood almost 'solitary and alone' in support of Seward as the Republican candidate. Weed has said that Fremont's nomination was carried in that Convention, by an ungovernable mob.' But it was simply the general voice of the masses, opposed to this corrupt and demoralized mocracy, and asking something better than Seward could give—it was the independent people and the independent press that carried Trenont so triumphantly over all his contracted nigger-worshipping and Know-Nothing competitors. Seward and his disorganizing clique and anti-slavery disunion programme were thrown out at Philadelphia, and Fremont was nominated upon the Fremont was nominated upon the general issue of Kansas as a free State, and a con-Buchanan and his platform of Kansas as a slave State, and Cuba by fair means or by foul. Seward does not occupy the platform of the Republican can candidate; (for our disappointed Senator has received the newspapers for slave advertisements, though I knew this city not to be a the leading organ of the secession democracy, can. I discovered the following:
makes the same declaration. In fact, W. H. SewNEGROES WANTED.—I wish to driving at disunion: and he is equally obnoxious st. St. Louis, Mo. to the Southern fire-enters, for they are driving at jeid&w3m* Southern fire-eaters, for they are driving at

In this view, we can hardly resist the conclusion, that the election of Fremont would be a fatal ted for the purchase of Negroes, will pay the highest defeat to the principles of Seward, to Southern secessionists and Massachusetts abolitionists, and a great victory of the people in behalf of the Union and a new administration.

The true of the purchase of Negroes, will pay the highest market value. He will also buy and sell on commission, having a good yard for their accommodation.

Particular attention paid to the selection of homes for favorite servants. Negroes to sale at all times.

FREMONT, THE SECTIONAL CANDIDATE OF THE AD-VOCATES OF DISSOLUTION! We propose showing, by indubitable testimony, that John C. Fremont's leading friends are now the open enemies of the Federal Constitution; the enemies of the Union; the enemies of one-half of the States of the Union; the enemies of the laws of Congress; and the enemies to equality of the States.

The Boston Liberator -- Garrison's organ -- has

finally decided to support John C. Fremont. . . . Since the above was written, the Liberator, the infidel and disunion organ, through its editor, Garrison, comes out still more openly for Fremont.

In a speech delivered at the New Englant Anti-

Slavery Convention on the 29th of May, 1856, by Wm. Lloyd Garrison, we have a flood of light shed on the relation between Abolitionism and Republicanism, which divests the subject of all doubt or uncertainty. - Boston Times.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY AND THE UNION. Which is the Union party! It is the Republican party, to be sure. This party never threatens dissolution. In all the voluminous speeches and writings of W. H. Seward, you will never find the thought suggested that this Union can be dissolved. Neither do Chase or Sumner, nor even Wilson or Hale threaten to break up the Union under any contingency.

If you outvote us, we will submit—for we are Republicans and Democrats in the strict sense of the term. We have no desire or intention of dissolving the Union because you Southern men, was noon) in the little brick yard, and they sat, with the sixty of the submit of them showed. One was cooking, two or three washing, and two playing euchre with a filthy pack of cards. The sun shown down intensely hot (it washing and they sat, with the sixty of them showed. of dissolving the Union because you Southern men, was noon) in the little brick yard, and they sat, with the assistance of Northern Putty Heads, outlounged, or lay about, only the children seeming vote us. By no means; we of the North are men, lively.

The Richmond Engineer undertakes very delibe
worsted in the popular vote, we will bide our time.

Secremento Journal.

From the Maine Free Press. PERISH COMMERCE!!!--PERISH EVERYTHING THAT IS VALUABLE !!!!

What stands at the head of this article is now the spirit which actuates the supporters of that small gull, John C. Fremont, who is essaying to float on the sea of politics. It is not only their spirit, but their language; it is not only their lan-guage, but apparent from their acts. If black re-publicanism is to be the order of the day, ship carcaptains may prepare to haul up their vessels.

The coast of Maine will become a waste howling
wilderness, and may fitly be described by the picture of the 'last man,' drawn by Campbell. Our inhabitants will have to flee to the West for bread to eat.

We are prepared to show that the Fremont leaders have declared themselves ready for civil war and a dissolution of the Union. Then, there is the great fact that they invoke but half the Union to assistance! Their words and acts declare for dis-solution. To such extremes have these madmen by their treason been driven. The crisis of the country is upon us. The strength of the Constitution must be tried, and tried with the blood of our citizens, should the counsels of the Fremont fanatics prevail. Let all conservative men look at the state of things with alarm. Let them be up and doing before it is too late. Let them remember that the events of years are now hurried into months, and that bloody revolution and dissolution will soon be upon us, if we do not now put our feet upon the treason that stalks forth in the land.

THE ONLY UNION PARTY.

We call upon Mr. Fillmore to discard his illtimed modesty, and come out boldly for himself, as the sine qua non. He thinks that the Union ought and will be dissolved, if Fremont is elected; while the arowed Disanionists, such as the Charleston Mercury and Wendell Phillips, with their friends, are going for Buchanan, in order to precipitate stitution a 'league with hell.' Phillips, in view of the great ultimatum of revolution and disunion. If the sagacity of these men is worth anything, Mr. Fillmore should not confine his alanything, Mr. Fillmore should not confine his al-ternative to the election of Colonel Fremont, but should include in it that of Mr. Buchanan. As a wise and trusty Union-saver, he should therefore declare unqualifiedly, that unless the people elect him President, he will dissolve the Union. The people, North and South, who are honestly

The people, North and South, who are the state of attached to the Union, should not neglect to take Garrison and Phillips.

The people, North and South, who are the state of attached to the Union, should not neglect to take Garrison and Phillips.

Thus, in the strange, startling and wonderful which has entered the contest for the Presidence, within the strange, startling and wonderful which has entered the contest for the Presidence, within the strange, startling and wonderful which has entered the contest for the Presidence, which has entered the contest for the Presidence, within the strange, startling and wonderful which has entered the contest for the Presidence, within the strange of the contest for the people. out making a down-right threat of dissolving the Union, unless it meets with success. If the people or Ruin ' is their common maxim !- National Era

SELECTIONS.

DEMOCRATIC SLAVE MARKETS. Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

Sr. Louis, Wednesday, July 2, 1856. It is rumored that an ancient people consecrated

It is rumored that an ancient people consecrated the Fourth of this month to Liberty. So, I thought, the second of July might be a good day to visit a Democratic Slave Market.

I have before been in other Slave States, but never in Missouri. The first thing that struck me on arriving in this city was the apparent absence of the negro race. In a crowd of a thousand persons on the levee this morning, assembled to witness the burning of six steamboats, I could not servative, domestic and foreign policy, against count ten black faces. I was told, in explanation, that the colored population was all 'up town'-

openly proclaimed in the Senate, that the day of But in vain. At last, in a corner of The Republi-

NEGROES WANTED .- I wish to purchase a large ard, the secession democracy and the Massachusetts lot of NEGROES, expressly for the Louisiana and Misabolitionists must all be classed together. Fremont was not the choice of Seward, and his nomiprices. All those who have Negroes for sale, would do nation was the defeat of Seward. Fremont is not well to give me a call. I can always be seen at the City acceptable to Garrison and Phillips, for they are Hotel, or at Mr. Thompson's Negro Yard, No 67 Locust JOHN MATTINGLY!

> B. M. LYNCH, No. 100 Locust st., between Fourth and Fifth sts., St. Louis, Mo., being permanently loca

> and for SALE, NEGROES of all kinds, at my office, No. 67 Locust st. between 2d and 3d sts. St. Louis, Mo. Having a good and safe yard to board and keep Negroes, I will buy and sell on commission as low as any other house in this city. Please give me a call.
>
> [mh29 1y] CORBIN THOMPSON.

> I took an early opportunity to call on Mr. Corbin Thompson. I found him in the doorway of a little wooden office, like a livery stable office in one of our cities; he being a large, lounging, good-natured looking man, not unlike a reputable stablekeeper in appearance and manner. Inside his sta-ble, alas! I saw his dusky 'stock,' and he readily Behind the little office, there was a dirty little dark rooms; behind that, a dirty little kitchen, opening into a dirty little yard. This yard was surrounded with high brick walls, varied by other walls made of old iron plates, reaching twenty feet high. These various places were all swarming with negroes, dirty and clean, from six years old to forty-perhaps two dozen in all, the majority being

children under fourteen.
'Fat and sleek as Harry Clay's,' said my conductor, patting one on the head patriarchally.

Most of them had small paper fans, which they used violently. This little article of comfort looked very odd, amid such squalid raggedness as most of them showed. One was cooking, two or three

ellers.

On enquiry, he explained this mystery by adding that it was not uncommon for families visiting Northern watering places, to bring along a likely boy or girl, and sell them to pay the expenses of the jant. This is a feature of the natural line. Hardly ever have a lamily.

'I suppose you would rather keep a family together!' I put in, suggestively.

'Yes,' he answered carelessly. 'Can't think much about that, though. Have to shut up shop pretty quick, if I did. Have to take 'em as they Northern watering places, to bring along a likely boy or girl, and sell them to pay the expenses of the jaunt. This is a feature of the patriarchal institution which I think has escaped Mrs. Stowe. Hereafter I shall never see a Southern heiress at Newport, without fancying I read on her ball-dress the name of the 'likely boy or girl' who was sold for it. 'As for yonder Sambo and Dinah,' (I meditated) 'no doubt young Buford Dashaway, Esq. in the faint hope of enlightening the minds of those verdant innocents, who still believe that the separation of families is a rare occurrence, when every New Orleans newspaper contains a dozen advertisements of 'Assorted lots of young negroes.'

Another delucing I must correct also. It is of

is at this moment driving them out to Saratoga Lake, as a pair of blood horses. O Miss Caroline Pettitoes, of Fifth avenue, how odd it would be if,

little, and I found him the pleasantest type of a coutherner—courteous, kind, simple, a little imperious—finally, a man of property, member of the lusions to the Under-ground Railroad, and precautity Government, and living a little out of town.

Got a good article of a small girl?' said the gentleman suddenly.
'Martha!' shouted the slave-dealer, and presently three good articles, aged 11, 9, and 7, came trotting in. I had not seen them before. Nice

little pink frocks, not very dirty, barefooted, of He fixed his eye on Sue, a black marble statue

aged seven. Nothing could have been kinder than Mr. - 's manner in addressing the little thing. 'Will you like to come and live with me, and have some little girls to play with? about separating busbands and wives in slavery.—
(It is a little patriarchal, I said. That kind what if you did! In fact, marriage among white

ment's pause.

Down went the black marble face, drooping down, down, till the chin rested on the breast of the little pink frock. Down, down came one big tear, and then the poor little wretch turned away to the tohacco in the streets of Missonri !

Human nature is a rather unconquerable thing. after all, isn't it ! My kind purchaser looked annoyed, and turned

away. The slave-trader gave an ominous look to the poor child, such as I had not seen on his face only came from Virginia yesterday, and hav'nt learnt how to treat gentlemen yet,' (with an em-Poor little Sue !

The purchaser next turned to Martha, the elder

ster. a bright, Topsy-looking thing.
4 What's that on her cheek? he asked, pointing o a sort of scar or streak of paleness. Martha rinned.
Somebody's whacked her chops, most likely,

said the slavetrader, coolly, (in whose face I saw nothing good natured after that.) Nothing more

ttle Sue's \$450.

4 Well, Martha,' said he at last, 'wouldn't you

ike to go with me, and have a pleasant home!

Strange to say, the African smile left Martha's
nerry face too. 'Please sir,' said she, 'I wish I could stay with my mother.'
Confound the girls,' said the good-natured pur

haser, turning to me in despair, they must be sold to somebody, you know. Of course, I can't buy the whole of them, and the mother too.' "Of course not: and there was the whole story in a nut-

Nonsense, gals,' said Thompson; ' your mother 'il be up here, may be, some day.' (Pleasant prospect in the lottery of life for three 'articles' inder twelve years!) On enquiry, it appeared that the mother was in

sell the children in a day or two, together or sep-arately, or else to send them South with Mr. Mattingly. (See advertisement.)
To avert this, I hoped earnestly that my good-

To avert this, I noped earnessly state.

State.

State.

1. South Carolina contains 29,385 square miles

1. South Carolina contains 29,385 square miles her up well. She'll be a pet for the children; black or white, it will make no difference; and black or white, it will make no difference; and black or white, it will make no difference; and satisfies were free, and 384,984 slaves; white Connecticut was possible to help it.' (A formidable reservation, possible to help it.' (A formidable reservation, bad 370,792 inhabitants, all free.

The government value of all the land in South Carolina was \$5.08 an acre; in Connecticut it was The little pink frocks were ordered off, and a bargain was finally struck for Martha, quite to Mr. Thompson's chagrin, who evidently hoped to sell Sue, and would, no doubt, have done so, but

I talked a little with them, and they answered, languages. There was Jebovah in Hebrew. 'Duo I talked a little with them, and they answered, some quietly, some with that mixture of obsequiousness and impudence so common among slaves. Mr. Thompson answered all questions of the sentence, very readily. The 'negroes' or niggers, he said, (seldom employing the Virginia phrases' servants or 'people,') came mostly from Missouri or Virginia, and were with him but a little while. 'Buy when I an, and sell when I can, that's my way and no er ask no questions, only in the way of trade. 'At this season, get a good many from travellers.

I anguages. There was Jehovah in Hebrew. 'Duo und trainer was Jehovah in Hebrew. 'Duo und trainer was Jehovah in Hebrew. 'Duo und trainer. 'In honorem S. hudovici.' Finally under the call-state of the sentence, in both cases, omitted. Singolar accident, isn't it July 3, 1856.—I forget to mention that I asked Mr. Thompson, out of the dozen children in his 'yard,' how many had their parents or mothers with them. 'Not one,' he answered, as if rather surprised at the question; 'I take 'em as they come, in lots. Hardly ever have a family.'

I suppose vou would rather keep a family to-

ration of families is a rare occurrence, when every New Orleans newspaper contains a dozen advertisements of 'Assorted lots of young negroes.'

Another delusion I must correct also. It is often asserted that slavetraders are generally regard-

Pettitoes, of Fifth avenue, how ode it would be if, ed as a degraded class in a slaveholding communi-as you sat superb by his side, those four-legged ty, that no gentleman will associate with them, &c.

This, if true, would only add another to the abdition in which I now behold them, in Thompson's negro-yard. No. 67 Locust st.'! such a class of men, and then despises them. But I strolled back into the front office, and sat down I have no belief that the fact is generally correct. to see if anything turned up. The thing that turn-ed up was a rather handsome, surburban-looking two horse carriage, out of which stepped lazily a entirely the bearing of men engaged in a respectasmall, spare, gentlemanly man, evidently a fa-vored patron of my host. After a moment's pri-vate talk, Thompson went out, while the gentleman ly have in New England. The purchaser, Mr. ——, said abruptly to me, 'Well, it is all bad enough, was evidently a gentleman of good social standing, housekeeping, marketing, and all, but I'm d—d if servants aint the worst of all.' We then talked a he treated the slavetraders as any gentleman would Thompson came in and shook his head. 'Can't Mr. - 's house, there was not a word which might et negroes to anybody, Mr. - Glad to sell, not have been spoken in any respectable intelligence office.

I have since visited the other establishment named above, Mr. Lynch's. Here, also, I was re-ceived courteously, and shown over the premises, which did not take long. Mr. L. was one of those persons whom one rather likes to see (in a bad business)—an acute, robust, uncompromising sincourse, but apparently well taken care of, and evidently sisters. With some manœuvering they were arranged in line before my new acquaintance, the god of this world, and he went for getting all one could get; he thought philanthropy was nonsense, and no man helped slaves off without being well paid for it; he had observed that ministers of the gospel liked to marry a rich plantation, as well as any body else; he thought it was all humbug oice would win any child.)

people was a good deal of a humbug, and men were
I looked to see the merry African smile on the
as bad in it as out of it, therefore he himself was child's face. But no smile came. There was a mo-ment's pause. As for separating young families, tra-ders very seldom did it, (I thought of little Sue,) 'Speak up, child,' said the merchant, roughly. -if others did it, it wasn't their affair; but he was inconvenient and unprofitable. And so on.

After all this, I of course liked him much better than if he had quoted Scripture in his cause, and and then another over the black marble cheeks; was not surprised when he went on to claim that he wasn't able to act up to his theory, but kept wall, and burst into as hearty an agony of tears, trusting people who deceived him, and helping mer as your little idol Susy, or yours (my good New who were ungrateful, and so on. Nor was I sur-England mother) might give way to, at such an prised to find his establishment in neater order than offer from the very kindest man who ever chewed the previous one; or to hear him claim that all his negroes would like to keep him for their master .-For, in spite of Rochefoucauld's maxim of hypocrisy, I always have found the Charles Surfaces better than the Josephs, either being bad enough.
Mr. Lynch's yard was much like the other, only

with an iron gate instead of a wooden one, a wood Beg pardon, sir.' (said he groffly,) 'they en fence for an iron one, all-fours instead of euchre and grown men instead of small girls. I noticed one pretty little quadroon girl, and a noble looking black man playing the violin. I could not help wishing he might follow the destiny of a similar piece of property, who, as my host remarked, was somewhere near Chicago now, having ran away. He told me that there had been less doing of late, on the U. G. R. R., owing to some exposures; but until within a year, they lost a great many. He also said that the slave business in St. Louis

was chiefly a local business with the interior country. City slaves are usually sold for some fault, was said about it.

The gentleman drew the child to him, felt the muscles of her arm, and questioned her a little.—
Her price was \$700, that of the next \$500, and them different ways. Slaves are seldom brought to St. Louis from Richmond, but sent commonly to Nashville.

I found Mr. Lynch a man decidedly superior in apparent intelligence and manners, to either of the other mentioned, though they appeared well in these respects. At parting, he cordially invited me to call again, and send my friends—which I bereby do.

T. W. Higginson.

SLAVERY AND FREEDOM CONTRASTED.

Extract from the new and valuable pamphlet, by THEODORE PARKER, just published in Boston, entitled 'The Great Battle between Slavery and Freedom' :-

On enquiry, it appeared that the mother was in Virginia, and might or might not be sent to St. Louis for sale. The intention was, however, to sell the children in a day or two, together or separately or also to send them. South with M. Mat. future Progress of a people, compare an old typi-cal Slave State with an old typical Free State, and then compare a new Slave State with a new Free

of land; Connecticut, 4,674. In 1850, South

Carolina was \$5.08 an acre; in Connecticut it was \$30.50 the acre. All the farms in South Carolina contained 16,217,700 acres, and were worth \$82,431.684; while the farms of Connecticut were

sell Sue, and would, no doubt, have done so, but for her ignorance 'bow to treat gentlemen.'

'Girl is sound, I suppose!' carelessly inquired the purchaser.

'Wind and limb,' responded the trader. 'But strip her naked, and examine every inch of her, if you wish,' he quickly added; 'I never have any disguisces with my customers.'

So ended the bargain, and I presently took my leave. I had one last glance at little Sue. It is not long since I set foot on the floating wreck of an unknown vessel at sea, and then left it drifting away into the darkness alone. But it was sadder to me to think of that little wreck of babyhood, drifting off alone into the ocean of Southern crime and despair.

St. Louis must unquestionably be a very religious place, however, for in returning to my hotel, I passed a church with inscriptions in four different

\$134.264,094 as the entire property of the great Slave State; while the total valuation of the land and things in Connecticut, in 1850, was \$155.707,980. In other words, in South Carolina, 670,000 persons, with 30,000 square miles of land, are worth \$134,000,000; while in Connecticut, 370,000 men, with only 4,600 square miles of land. are worth \$150,000,000. Thus do slavery and freedom affect the general wealth of the people in the old States.

In 1850, South Carolina had 365,026 persons

under twenty years of age: her whole number of pupils, at schools, academies, and colleges, was 40,373. Connecticut had only 157,146 persons of that age, but 83,697 at school and college. Will you say it is of no consequence whether the colored child is educated or not! Then remember that South Carolina had 149,322 white children, and only sent 40,373 of them to school at all in that year; while, out of 153,862 white children, Con-necticut gave 82,433 a permanent place in her no-

In South Carolina, there are but 129,350 free persons over twenty years of age; and, of these, 16,564 are unable to read the word Heaven. So, in all that great and Democratic State, there are only 112,786 persons over twenty, who know their A B C's; while in Connecticut there are 213,662 persons over twenty; and, of all that number, only 5,306 are illiterate, and of them 4,013 are foreigners. But, of all the 16,564 ignoramuses of South Carolina, only 104 were born out of that State!

Out of 365,026 persons over twenty, S. Carolina has only 112,786 who can read their primer; while, out of 213,662, Connecticut has 208,356 who can

read and write. South Carolina can boast more than 250,000 native adults who cannot write or read the name of their God,-a noble army of martyrs, a cloud of witnesses to its peculiar institution; while poor Connecticut has only 1,293 native adults unable to read their Holy Bible.

Such is the effect of slavery and freedom on education in the old States. The Southern politician was right: 'Free society is a failure!' 2. Now compare two new States of about the

same age. Arkansas was admitted into the Union in 1836, Michigan in 1837. Arkansas contains 52,198 square miles, and

209,807 inhabitants, of whom 151,746 are free, and 58,161 are slaves. Michigan contains 56,243 square miles, and was entered for settlement later than her sister, but contains 397,654 persons, all

In Arkansas, the land is valued at \$5.88 the nere; and, in Michigan, at \$1183. The Slave State has 781,531 acres of improved land; and Michigan, 1,929,110. The farms of Arkansas are worth \$15,265,245; and those of Michigan, \$51,872.446. Thus slavery and freedom affect the

value of land in the new States.

Michigan had (in 1855) 699 miles of railroad, which had cost \$19,000,000; Arkansas had paid nothing for railroads. The total valuation of Ar-kansas, in 1850, was \$39,871,025: the value of the slaves, \$23,264,400, was included. Deducting that, there remains but \$16,576,625, as the entire worth of Arkansas; while Michigan has property to the amount of \$59,787,255. Thus slavery and dom affect th

In 1850, Arkansas had 115,023 children under twenty, whereof 11,050 were in schools, academies, or colleges; while Michigan had 211,969, of whom 112,382 were at school, academy, or college. Or, to omit the colored population, Arkansas had 97,402 omit the colored population, Arkansas had 97,402 white persons under twenty, and only 11,050 attending school; while, of 210,831 whites of that age in Michigan, 112,175 were at school or college. Last year, Michigan had 132,234 scholars in her public common schools. In 1850, Arkansas contained 64,787 whites over twenty,—but 16,935 of these were unable to read and write; while, out of 184,240 of that age in Michigan, only 8,281 were thus ignorant,—of these, 3,009 were foreigners; while of the 16,925 illicrate persons of Arkansas while, of the 16,935 illiterate persons of Arkansas, only 37 were born out of that State. The Slave State had only 47,832 persons over twenty who could read a word; while the Free State had could read a word; while the Free State had 175,959. Michigan had 107,943 volumes in 'libra-ries other than private,' and Arkansas 420 volumes. Thus slavery and freedom affect the education of the

people in the new States.

Now, see the effect of slavery and freedom on Property and Education in their respective Neighborhoods. I take examples from the States of Missouri and Virginia, kindly furnished by an ingenious and noble-bearted man.

1. In the twelve counties of Missouri which bor-

der on slaveholding Arkansas, there are 20,982 free white persons, occupying 75,360 acres of improved land, valued at \$13 an acre, or \$989,032; while in the ten counties of Missouri bordering on Iowa, a Free State, though less attractive in soil and situation, there are 26,890 free white persons, with 123,030 acres of improved land, worth \$19 an acre, or \$2,379,765. Thus the neighborhood of

an acre, or \$2.515.105. Thus the neighborhood of slavery retards the development of property.

In those ten Northern counties bordering on freedom, there were 2,329 scholars in the public schools; while in the twelve Southern, bordering on Arkansas, there were only 339. Thus the neigh-borhood of stavery offects the development of education. 2. Compare the Northern with the Southern counties of Virginia, and you find the same results.

Monongahela and Preston counties, in Virginia, bordering on free Pennsylvania, contain 122,444 acres of improved land, valued at \$21 an acre, or \$2,784,137 in all; are occupied by 24,095 persons. whereof 263 only are slaves; and there are 1,747 children in the public schools: while the corresponding counties of Patrick and Henry, touching sponding counties of Patrick and Henry, touching on North Carolina, contain but 99,731 acres of improved land, worth only \$15 an acre, or \$1,554,841 in all; are occupied by 18,481 inhabitants, 5,664 of them slaves; and have only 961 children at school. But cross the borders, and note the change; the adjacent counties of North Carolina, Rockingham and Stokes, contain 103,784 acres of improved land, worth \$14 an acre, or \$1,517,520; 23,701 persons, of whom 7,122 are slaves; and have only 2,050 pupils at school or college; while Fayette and Green counties, in Pennsylvania, adjacent to the part of Virginia above spoken of, contain 297,005 acres of improved land, valued at \$49 an acre, or \$7,618,919; 61,248 persons, all free; and 12,998 pupils at the common schools.

The South has numerous natural advantages over the North,—a better soil, a more genial climate, the privilege of producing those tropical plants now deemed indispensable to civilization, of \$193,000,000 of exports last year, \$93,000,000 were of Southern cotton and tobacco. Yet such is her foolish and wicked system, that, while the North continually increases in riches, the South becomes continually poorer and poorer in comparison. Boston alone could buy up two States like South Carolina, and still have thirteen millions of dollars to spare. Three hundred years ago, Spain monopolized this continent; she exploitered Mexico, Peru, the Islands of the Gulf; all the gold of the New World came to her hand. Where is it now! Spain is poorer than Italy. Is here no lesson for South Carolina and Virginis! The South has numerous natural advantages

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LETTER PROM THE STATE PRISONERS. CAMP OF U. S. CAVALRY, NEAR LECOMPTON, & KANSAS, Monday, July 7, 1856.

Col. E. V. Sunner-Dear Sir :- In my conversation with you on the 5th inst., relative to the outsan character of the general government, I intended to cast no reflection or censure upon yourself as an officer under orders. On the contrary, I have reason to believe that, in this last act of the tragedy, as in all others, you have strictly obeyed the orders of your superior, the Commander in-Chief, and could not have done otherwise, unless you had acted either against orders or without them, or have resigned your commission. Whatever judgment the people of Kansas or the

country may pass upon the conduct of the admin-istrators of Government, or I should rather say, administrators of outrage, in Kansas, all parties administrators of outrage, in Kansas, all parties must concede to you, personally, the character of an honorable, impartial, high-minded and efficient officer; notwithstanding, in the discharge of your official duty, your superiors incur the censure of persons of all shades of political faith.

The causes of complaint the people of Kansas have against the President of the United States are

many and various.

He has appointed officers, Executive and Judicial, for the Territory, who, with very few exceptions, have countenanced and aided the foreign invasions of the ballot-box, and the foreign mobs, robberies, murders, fire and sword, preying upon the bona fide settlers of Kansas. The President himself refused to interpose for our protection saying he had no power to act in our behalf. When bowever, his Governor refused, for cause, to recog body elected by citizens of Missouri as the Legislature of Kansas, and would have made their enactments a dead letter, the President could find power to act, and removed him on a false

charge. His successor, on his way to the Territory, told the people of Missouri that he would enforce the laws of their Legislature upon the people of Kansas, and from the first has acted either the part of a tool of men in Missouri or a violent partisan. He avoided the settlers of the Territory, refusing

the hospitalities of the citizens, and declining their invitation to address them as he had done the peo-

ple of Missouri. Last fall, when the people of another State wished to destroy Lawrence, the Governor, on a pre-tence that a difficulty had occurred ten miles south of the devoted city, issued his proclamation for his militia to turn out and encamp over against the town, which had taken no part in any difficulty, and in which no legal process of any kind had beer attempted to be served by the sheriff, and in which

no crime had been committed.

But Lawrence was the successful rival of Le compton, and contained some Free State men within it, and it must be destroyed, and President Pierce's Governor must be the instrument of de struction. Finding, however, the public determin ed to protect themselves from mobs, official or otherwise, and having no legal action against the town or its citizens, he concluded to wait for a more convenient season. When a two-told object is to be accomplished, namely, the destruction of a rival town, and the crushing out of political op-ponents, the occasion is not long delayed. The President comes to their aid, (having suddenly learned that he has power to act.) by a special message and proclamation, informing the settlers of Kansas, and the rest of mankind, that he indorses the Draconian code of the Legislature, elected by the people of Missouri, and its officers. and whether legal or not, the army and navy of the United States, and the militia of the several States shall be employed, if necessary, to sustain these officers and laws. Moreover, he more that intimates that it would not be out of character to have some indictments found for treason.

This is sufficient authority for all that follows

A regiment of suitable characters is enrolled in the extreme South, armed, it is said, with Bibles and Sharp's rifles, revolvers, bowie-knives, &c., and arrives just in time to be enrolled as the militia o the Territory, and to be used as the posse of the Marshal and Sheriff.

In the meantime, the President's Judge instruct his partisan jury, selected by the President's Mar-shal, or his deputy, to indict certain characters for

treason and the like.

The jury, themselves instruments of the party, find true bills against certain persons for treason. because they resolved to defend themselves and their families from a mob; and against the hotel at Lawrence as a nuisance, because its walls, no then complete, had sheltered some persons while preparing to defend themselves from mob violence, and because Lecompton had no hotel as good; and against the newspapers of Lawrence, also as nui-sances, because they justified the people in their preparations for self-defence, and exposed the vil-lany of the President's laws and officers, and also President's laws they were an evidence of prosperity which Le compton could not brook in a rival town. This much accomplished, now for the execution.

The arrest of those indicted for treason is a easy matter, as no one proposes to resist any procase of Gov. Reeder, who pleads his privilege from serving as a witness before the jury, on account of his being a contestant for a seat in Congress.

His declining to recognise the right of the Mar shal to take him from the Committee of Congress on such an errand, was seized upon as a sufficient excuse for calling on the people of the Territory to

assemble once more against Lawrence.

The Southern regiment are on hand, and the people of Missouri once more cross the line, wait upon the Marshal and the Governor, receive the Government arms, are enrolled as militia or poss comitatus, and commence operations. All horses and other property of Free State men are pressed into service (which means stolen or plundered in their language.) and the motley army proceed to Lawrence, against the remoustrance and protests of all good citizens, who volunteered to secure the service of any legal process in their town, if this body of armed depredators could be kept away. But this would not answer : there were certain things to be done that even the Governor and Marshal did not dare say were legal, and to this end

the mob must be taken into town.

All is quiet in town before the Marshal enters He appears with a few men, arrests his prisoners, as he had been doing for several days before, with-out opposition, and then suddenly leaves. His posse, under the directions of the Sheriff, who is indersed in the message and proclamation of the President, then enter, disarm the people, bombard the envied hotel and burn it to the ground, destroy two printing presses, type and office fixtures, burn a private dwelling, and pillage the town.

This done, the civil posse is dismissed into guerilla bands that infest the Territory like plagues of Egypt, committing all manner of thefts, robberies, murders and other outrages upon the Free State settlers; and it is not till the people, driven to desperation, take vengeance in their own hands, and commence a like warfare upon this Govern-ment armed ex posse, that the President or his appointees find any occasion for restraining the vil-lany of his friends and partisans.

All this time, every Free State man suspected or even charged with an offence without suspicion is arrested, confined, and sometimes put in irons. and shamefully abused and tortured, while mur derers, thieves, robbers, and every kind of crimihals, are suffered to go at large, provided always, they belong to the Pro-Slavery or Administration party; and not only suffered to go at large, but are promoted to or retained in office under the Govern-

Property has been taken by the officer and his posse, and when application was made for it to the Executive, the applicant was tauntingly asked "Why he gave it up!" and told that the officer had no right to take it, &c.; yet if any man attempts to protect his person or property from these officials and their partisans, he is at once charged with treason; and, as Governor Shannon is reported to have said, 'If charged, must be tried, and if tried, convicted, and if convicted, hung.'

Such, in brief, is the government forced upon the people of Kansas at this time, and endorsed by the President, and upheld by all the power of this mighty nation. The wrongs of 1775 and 1776 immighty nation. The wrongs of 1175 and 1776 im-posed upon our forefathers by the British Crown were rights—fes, unmerited favors and privileges— compared with the tyranny practised upon the people of Kansus. But the above is not all; de people of Alassas. But the above is not all; de-prived of a government of their own—a foreign government forced upon them that they could not recognise, without forfeiting their manhood—op-pressed beyond endurance by Federal tyranny—the people of Kansas, in imitation of several other new States, by their Delegates in Convention as

sembled, without reference to party distinctions, drafted a State Constitution, which was approved by the people at the ballot-box. An attempt was made to organize a State Government. A Legisla-ture and State officers were chosen, and on the 4th of March the Legislature met, chose two U. S. Senators, memorialized Congress, appointed Committees to prepare laws for the completion of the State organization, and adjourned till the 4th of July. In the meantime, their application for admission into the Union as one of the States of the CIPATION. Confederacy was made, and a memorial presented to Congress. In the Senate of the United States their memorial was rejected, and their Senator grossly insulted, and the people of Kansas taunted, jeered, and abused, as if they were a set of pirates or banditti, unworthy of respect or protective of Universal Freedom, in the beautiful

The organ of the Administration also omitted no opportunity to libel and denounce the real settlers of Kansas, and to apologise for or justify the bar-barities practised upon them by the people of Mis-

The 4th of July came, and the Representatives the State organization preparatory to our admission into the Union, as Michigan, California, Arkansas, and other States had done before. For this proceed ing there is a Constitutional sanction; for that indeclares that 'Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech or the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.'
While attempting to assemble in strict accord-

ance with this provision, a large military force, with artillery and all the paraphernalia of war, rushes upon them, with cannon loaded and torch in hand, and disperses them. The apology for this son, and SAMUEL MAY, Jr., of Boston; NATHANIE of the people is found in a proclamation of the acting Territorial Governor, in which he says that such assemblage was in violation of the Act of Lewis Ford, Samuel Dyer, of Abington. Congress organizing the Territory, and of the laws adopted in pursuance thereof.

If there be anything in the organic act, either directly or indirectly, forbidding such an assem-blage, I am unable, after careful perusal, to find it; and if it can be found, it is in direct violation of the Constitution of the United States, which ought to be extended over Kansas. As for the laws adopted in-pursuance thereof,' none have been the law of Congress. As for the acts of a body elected by the people of Missouri, calling themselves a Territorial Legislature of Kansas, which authorize 'abridging the freedom of speech or the press,' or the right of the people 'peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances;' which authorize the destruction of printing presses, hotels, and private dwellings; the plundering of the people of their horses, cattle, and other property; the sacking and robbing of towns and their citizens; the murder of political opponents with impunity; the quartering of soldiers in time of peace in homes without the consent of the owner's; the infringement of the 'right of the people to keep and bear arms;' the viola-tion of their right to be 'secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures;' the issuing of warrants without 'probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation; the requiring of excessive bail, the in-dictment of persons for high crimes, for the sole purpose of prosecution, or of depriving them of their liberty and lives; these, and such as these, who can dignify by the name of 'laws adopted in pursuance thereof.' While such things are done n Kansas, and her citizens are obliged to flee to escape death from the government tools and partisans, the Missouri river and the public highways leading to the Territory are blockaded by pirates and robbers, who plunder freeState men, and drive them back from whence they came. They steal and rob in the name of the Governor of the Territory of Kansas, and hold the plunder subject to his order. The President of the United States looks on unmoved, and witnesses outrages, which, were they

tional and State governments. people are unmoved, except to pass occasionally a resolution of indignation, and the President looks complacently on. All this, and more, has been adopted or permitted, directly or indirectly, by the expected to participate in the proceedings. The friends resolution and otherwise at a late convention a Cincinnati, endorsed it, and the nominee of that Convention, once an honorable man, has offered himself with alacrity as the representative and emhodiment of this system of outrage, rapine, and murder. Under such circumstances, can I, or can any American citizen who loves his country and hates tyranny, be expected to hold my peace

perpetrated by a foreign power, would involve the

nation in a war of revenge at once. Even the Gov-

ernments of other States permit their citizens to

be robbed of all their constitutional rights, and

neglect their protection. A few hundred despera-does in the State of Missouri have defied and over-

All the threats of all the officials of the Administration, that unless I keep silence I shall be 'hung,' on the false charge of treason, cannot prevent me from uttering my views and belief respecting their conduct. I may lose my life on the gallows, as periury in Kansas is cheap, packed juries common, and Constitutional rights unknown but persecution will be very apt to stop at the gallows; and there may be a place beyond 'where of the Declaration of Independence and the Gospel of the wicked cease from troubling,' and may be leis- Christ! When will the day of jubilee come to them? ure to settle accounts with this administration and

Such, dear sir, are my views touching the state guilt of America! of affairs in Kansas; and that you might more fully understand me, I have thought proper to state them to you; and, as I see no impropriety in permitting my friends in the States to know them forward a copy of this for perusal. With high esteem for you personally,

I am very respectfully yours, C. ROBINSON.

We, the undersigned, concur in the foregoing statement fully, and endorse the same. GEO. W. SMITH,

GAINS JENKINS, JOHN BROWN, JR., HENRY B. WILLIAMS, GEO. W. DEITZLER.

Another Chapter in Blood. The Dayton (Ohio) Gazette publishes a letter, signed by three individ-uals at Blue Spring, near Tecumseb, K. T., giving an account of the fiendish way in which the border ruffians disposed of a Free State man :-

'Yesterday morning, we were going to Tecumseh. but when about eleven miles from that place, we were appalled by the sight of the body of a murdered were appalled by the sight of the body of a murdered man tied firmly to a tree near the road side. He was tied with his back to the tree, with his hands and feet partially around it. He had been shot just above the left eye with (as we suppose) a rifle ball. A huge hunting knife was sticking in his breast. It had been driven clear through him, and the point was two or three inches in the tree. He was evidently murdered yesterday or day before.

There was a tondstool tied to the knife-handle, on which the following inscription was written: "Let all those who are going to vote against slavery in Kansas.

those who are going to vote against slavery in Kansas

The name of the man was Laban Parker, and he was from Cleveland.

ROCK ISLAND, July 25. LATER FROM KANSAS. Gen. Stringfellow, and other citizens of Preston, issued a handbill on July 8, calling on all Missourians to go over to Kansas before August, to vote at the November election under Toomba's bill.

We learn by mail that Lane's party of 300 persons We learn by mail that Lane's party of 300 persons, including women and children, crossed the Missouri to Nebraska City on Monday. Gen. Smith says if Lane enters Kansas, he will arrest him, if it costs him \$500. Lane will remain in Iowa, unless the Missourians attempt to intercept his party. Six hundred Missourians are said to be organized at St. Joseph to intercept Lune's party. There will be a battle if they attempt it. Ninety Chicagoians and thirty Massechusetts men are expected to join Lane at Nebraska City.

No Union with Slaveholders.

friends of Universal Freedom, in the beautiful Grove at ABINGTON, on FRIDAY, August 1st. It is highly important to the success of the Anti-Slavery movement in our own land, that every such occasion should be improved in the most effectual manner; and it is earnestly hoped, especially in met for the purpose of exculpating their Senator view of the cheap Railroad facilities which are from the gross charges made against him on the floor of the Senate, and also of memorializing Congress relative to the inhuman barbarities practised upon the people by the President of the United Bristol, Suffilk, Essex, Middlesex, and other counstates and his accomplices, as well as to complete ties in the Commonwealth. Let every one make at Abington, on this occasion, from Plymouth seasonable arrangements to be there, if possible.

A SPECIAL TRAIN of cars will leave the Old Colony R. R. Depot in Boston, at 9 o'clock, A. M .. strument (not yet, however, extended over Kansas) for the Abington Grove; and return at 6 1-4 o'clock. FARE-to go and return, Fifty cents for adults; Twenty-five cents for children.

From PLYMOUTH to the Grove; leave Plymouth at 9.20 A. M.; and return at 6.10. FARE-Fifty cents for adults, Twenty-five cents for children.

The above trains will stop at Way-Stations The Committee of Arrangements consists o FRANCIS JACKSON, W. L. GARRISON, EDMUND JACKunheard-of outrage upon the Constitutional rights B. Spooner, of Plymouth; Thomas J. Hunt, Phil LANDER SHAW, MICAH H. POOL, ELBRIDGE SPRAGUE,

Among the speakers expected to be present ar WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, WENDELL PHILLIPS, PAR KER PILLSBURY, EDMUND QUINCY, CHARLES L. RE MOND, Rev. THOMAS W. HIGGINSON, and Rev. Mon-CURE D. CONWAY, of Washington.

In case of unpleasant weather, the Town Hall (near to the Grove) will afford accommodation to adopted by a Legislature chosen by the people of the meeting. Refreshments will be for sale the Territory, in accordance with the provisions of at the Grove, as usual.

WEST INDIA EMANCIPATION.

FIRST OF AUGUST AT HOPEDALE. The approaching Anniversary of West India Emancipation, whereby Eight Hundred Thousand chattels were elevated to the position, dignity and rights of free men, will be appropriately celebrated by

THE HOPEDALE COMMUNITY,

in a pleasant Grove on its Domain ; and the friends of liberty of all classes are earnestly invited to be present and participate in the exercises of the occasion. Let there be a grand rally of all those who have hearts to rejoice in one of the noblest events that brightenthe page of History, and who are desirous of being found on the side of God and the Right, in the mighty contest, now nearing its crisis, going on for the redemption of three and a half millions of slaves in our own guilty land. Let all who will, friend or foe to the anti-slavery cause, come, and we will ensure them a free platform and a stirring time. We shall hope for a large delegation from each and all the neighboring owns, and from a distance.

Besides ADIN BALLOU and other Hopedale speakers, distinguished advocates of the cause of freedom from abroad may be expected to be present on the occasion, among whom are THEODORE PARKER, JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE, and STEPHEN S FOSTER.

Should the day be unpleasant, a spacious Hall in Milford will be provided for the meeting. In behalf of the Committee of Arrangements,

WM. S. HAYWOOD.

PIRST OF AUGUST AT CUMMINGTON.

The glorious Anniversary of West India Emancipathrown with the countenance of the President, the power of 25,000,000 of people, including the Na-tion will be celebrated at CUMMINGTON, (Mass.,) in a suitable manner, by a public meeting, on Friday next, They have made the Constitution a dead letter, August 1st. The arrangements have been fully made ; and the name of Republican a repreach ; yet the and Charles C. Burleigh, Daniel S. Whitney, Rev. Mr. President of the United States and his appointees; of freedom in that vicinity are earnestly urged to give and at once a large and respectable party has, by their attendance.

THE DAY OF HIBILEE

To-day is the twenty-second anniversary of the abolition of British West India Slavery-an event which has had no parallel in the transition of any people from bondage to liberty, and which, viewed in all its circumstances, the manner in which it was achieved and the good thereby secured, furnishes cause for profoundest gratitude and universal thanksgiving. It will be duly commemorated at Abington, Hopedale, Cummington, and other places in this State, and in various parts of the country. Alas! that, in our own land, four millions of slaves are yet held in galling chains, in spite 'How long, O'Lord! how long?' O, the unequalled

For the Liberator. SONG FOR THE FIRST OF AUGUST. BY DANIEL S. WHITNEY.

A song of jubilee From Indian isles;
Each heart beats quick and strong—
Just rights to all belong— Each face, in all the throng, Is wreathed in smiles.

We celebrate the day ~ When Freedom found her way To that fair land : With them that do rejoice We join, with heart and voice Through weal or we our choice With right to stand.

III. But, while we join the song Which gladdens now the throng Of bearts made free; Upon the Southern gale
There comes a stifled wail:
How does the check turn pale The sight to see !

Millions of hearts are crushed ; Yea, every voice is husbed By mortal fear! By mortal fear!
Prostrate and mute they lie,
Appointed there to die—
Though speechless, yet they cry,
'Send Freedom here!'

V. They shall not cry in vain ! Be sundered every chain, Let all decree! Let all decree! Christ's love commands the deed— And though with him we bleed, No Union will we heed Till all are free!

We are happy to announce that Rev. M. D. Cox. ray, the fearless preacher of Washington City, will attend the celebration of Emancipation at the Abington Grove, this day (Friday, August 1st.)

To CORRESPONDENTS. T. Whitson's letter to S. M., Jr., receivel.

mingham, though brief, was quite interesting and suggestive, and I had hoped to see the subject more par-

anti-slavery action. Mr. Burleigh dissented, for the a chain of iron or a rope of sand,—either despotic or reason that in voting, the man acts not merely as an licentious, or both, and hence, must ultimately perindividual, giving expression to his opinions in politi- ish; and that men are to be guided, not by brute force cal affairs, but as a sovereign, participating in and or penal law, but by the spirit of love, justice, mercy, sustaining the government; and if the government is guilty of any crime or wickedness, he is guilty to the tiality and without hypocrisy.' We believe in the saextent of his participancy. Therefore, voting under the American government, which upholds the great liberty, and in 'ceasing from man, whose breath is crime of slavery, is wrong.

evil, small or great? And as no immaculate govern-Human government, for some purpose, is admitted to of every community. be necessary; shall we leave it to be conducted wholly 9. Politically speaking, whoever swears to maintain

the act of suffrage, a virtual promise is given that obe- stitution, and, finding nothing in it which he regards dience shall be rendered to all the acts which the rep. as in violation of right and justice, he consequently resentative shall help to enact.' Perhaps not, if we with a clean conscience, agrees to uphold it. If, how er, we agree to obey ; but if they are morally wrong, we are bound by a higher covenant to disobey.

I would like to suggest another thing, quite distinct from the above. In arguing the question of anti-slavery, I am sometimes met with this reply : 'Yes, slavery is wrong ; I agree with all you say against it ; but there are greater evils than slavery; war is a greater evil ; '-and a vivid imagination may picture the horrors of war so that one is almost persuaded that your columns, whether slavery or war is the greater or certain, so far as human foresight can determine, to result in war-in which course lies the path of duty?

REMARKS.

1. We think Mr. Burleigh was unquestionably correct in his statement, that the voter at the polls ' acts not merely as an individual giving expression to his opinions in political affairs, but as a sovereign, participating in and sustaining the government,' according to its organic character; and to this extent he is to be held responsible for whatever of criminality or sin is involved in any of its requirements. The interrogation of the apostle (Rom: vi. 16) is exactly to the point : Know ye not, that to whom ye yield yourselves-servanis to obey, his servants ye are to whom ye obey ; whether of sin unto death, or of obedience unto rightity, and without any mental reservation whateverand, consequently, he is to be held answerable for all may not only dislike some of its provisions, but may be may then offer a few critical remarks. endeavoring to effect a modification of it, so as to make it conform to his ideas of moral rectitude ; for he agrees to sustain it as it is, in spite of his objections, until it be amended by a constitutional process, and so consents to wrong-doing for the time-being, rather than to lose his vote.

2. It does not follow, nor did Mr. Burleigh mean to affirm, that ' if the government is guilty of any crime or wickedness,' the voter is to be held responsible for it ; because it may be an act of sheer ' border ruffian ' usurpation, as in the case of Pres. Pierce, in his nefa- in the Crusades of the Nineteenth Century-A Heroic rious treatment of Kansas. But if there be any 'crime | Poem '-is the title of a handsome pamphlet of 164 pa or wickedness' in the organic nature of the govern- ges, just from the press of Mason Brothers, New York. ment-in its principles or measures-in any of its A rapid glance is all we have yet been able to take of to elect another to take an oath to see all its provisions - is witty, caustic, and highly effective in its delineafaithfully executed, is to be a participator in the guilt tions of Border Ruffianism and its conquests in Kansas. thereof-all metaphysical shuffling to the contrary not- We think it will prove a successful effort, and obtain a withstanding.

3. It follows logically, and as a matter of sound mo- shall take some extracts from it hereafter. rality, that if the American government [constitutionally | upholds the great crime of slavery,' voting under it is wrong; and it is for this among other reasonsknowing the pro-slavery compromises contained in the ington Street, in this city, and assure them that she Constitution-we refuse to touch the hallot, stained as stands pre-eminent in her profession, and never fails to t is with the blood of four millions of slaves.

government which tolerates any evil, small or great?' the State, in Rhode Island, and elsewhere. Her knowlquestion in the affirmative.

man act its a citizen under any circumstances?" We, to repeat the visit. Her patronage and professional too, ask the same question, and should like to be shown reputation are constantly increasing. This is a volunhow he can so act, and keep his conscience clean. We tary tribute, and not a mere puff.

think he cannot. 6. What, then, is to be done? 'Human government, 'Campaign Edition.' Messra. John P. Jewett & Co for some purposes,' says 'B.,' 'is admitted to be ne- have published a very neat and attractive 'Republished'. cessary.' But, surely, a wicked government is not ne- can' electioneering pamphlet, containing the Republiits right to exist even for an hour. Indeed, properly steel portraits of each, and their letters of acceptance not human, but divine; there is but one law,-and stitution of the United States. that is 'the higher law'; there is but one ruler, and be is God, 'in whom we live, and move, and have our being.' What is called human government is usurpa. Md., near the head of Sassafras river, two men patroltion, imposture, demagogueism, peculation, swindling ling to prevent the escape of slaves, met a negro, whon and tyranny, more or less, according to circumstances, they stopped and were questioning, when, by a powerful and to the intellectual and moral condition of the people. Unquestionably, every existing government on men, and cut his head completely off. The other was earth is to be overthrown by the growth of mind and a too much horrified to pursue, and the negro escaped. moral regeneration of the masses. Absolutism-limited monarchy-democracy-all are sustained by the sword-all are based upon the doctrine that 'might makes right '-all are intrinsically inhuman, selfish, clannish, and opposed to a recognition of the brotherhood of man. They are to liberty what whiskey, brandy and gin are to temperance. They belong to 'the kingdoms of this world,' and are in due time to be utterly destroyed by the brightness of the coming of Him has left Cape May for the mountains. whose right it is to reign,' and by the erection of a kingdom which cannot be shaken. They are not for the people, but make the people their prey; they are hostile to all progress; they resist to the utmost all radical changes. All history shows that Liberty, Humanity, Justice and Right have ever been in conflict with existing governments, no matter what their theory or form.

7. But, 'shall we leave government to be conducted wholly by men not troubled with a conscience?' This is only to ask, 'shall we leave the dead to bury their dead?' Or, in another form,- may we not do evil that good may come ?'- will not the end sanctify the means?' Is it not still true, that 'wheresover the carcass is, there will the eagles be gathered together ?? Is is not paradoxical to talk of a man who is ' troubled with a conscience,' swearing to be loyal to a government which he sees and admits to be essentially unrighteous? What else can he do but to 'come out, and be separate, and not touch the unclean thing'? His kingdom is within.

8. 'Is the no-government theory a cardinal dectrine with Garrisonians? "-Answer-the term 'Garrisoni- Bridgwater, June 26, 1856.

VOTING-GOVERNMENT-SLAVERY AND ans' is applied to those who agree with us n our view of slavery and the pro-slavery character of the Constitution. These are not agreed on the question of gov-The discussion which occurred between Mr. Burleigh ernment, per se, but entertain different views in regard and Rev. Mr. Kimball, at the recent meeting at Fraon union with slaveholders,' and therefore idvocate a dissolution of the existing Union, as uncompromising ticularly alluded to in The Liberator. A doubt as to and consistent abolitionists. Again we reply—the term the correctness of Mr. Burleigh's position occurred to 'no-government' is a nickname, a misnemer, a misrenme, which perhaps will need only to be presented to be resentation, a blunder, a caricature, resorted to by the removed. With your permission, I will present it. enemies of peace. We neither use it, nor advocate it. Mr. Kimball gave it as his opinion, that the exercise nor believe in it; but exactly the reverse. Our 'theoof the elective franchise was one proper channel for ry' is, that what is popularly called government is either and good will to the whole human race, ' without parcredness of human life, human happiness, human in his nostrils,' and relying for safety and protec-Granting the argument to be sound, does it not tion on an infinite arm. At the same time, we hold good as to any government which tolerates any are far from discarding those arrangements and regulations of society which involve no violation of the ment is likely to arise at present, how can a conscien- principles we have laid down, and which, in the nature tious man act as a citizen under any circumstances? of things, are necessary to the welfare and comfort

by men not troubled with a conscience? Is the no-government theory a cardinal doctrine with Garrisoni-appeal to the 'higher law,' to the subversion or nullification of any portion of that instrument. His oath Again, Mr. Burleigh is reported as saying, that 'by presupposes that he has scrupulously analyzed the Conrecognise that ' higher law which is above the Consti- ever, at any time, he believes it to be, in whole or in tution.' So far as the enactments are right and prop. part, contrary to the moral law, his duty is plain-to refuse to take the oath of allegiance, and, appealing to the 'higher law,' decline to hold office in the government. But while he consents to it, and occupies any station in virtue of it, the Constitution is to be the paramount law ' of his conscience, as well as of the land which adopts it.

10. It is not the question whether War or Slaver be the greater evil. They are both the scourges of the human race, and for ever to be repudiated. Slavery i it is so. I would like to see the question considered in a state of war continually, and the nursery of civil and servile revolts. Its abolition is essential to the peace evil; and if war is the greater, and a dissolution of and repose of the land. So long as the North gives to the Union, or an attempt to abolish slavery, is likely it religious fellowship and governmental cooperation. so long will the war spirit continue to abound and increase. Her duty is peaceably to withdraw from the Union, leaving the South to assume all the responsibilities of her bloody slave system, and never doubting that a glorious result will follow.

' LIBERTY OR SLAVERY THE ONLY QUESTION.' Such is the title of an Oration delivered July 4th, 1856, at Jamestown, Chautaque County, New York, by Rev. SAMUEL J. MAY, of Syracuse. It is an earnest and glowing production, showing the rise and growth of the Slave Power, its nature and designs, its outrages on all constitutional rights in Kansas and at Washington, and the incompatibility of Freedom making any alliance with it. We are greatly surprised to find, however, that our early condjutor and beloved friend endorses the Republican party, and advocates a zealous support at cousness?' Every voter virtually inscribes upon his the polls of Fremont and Dayton; because we had supballot the Constitution of the United States -he votes posed that, inasmuch as he is a radical peace advocate, for a candidate whom he empowers and expects to take and the Constitution provides for war—as he holds to no the oath of allegiance to that Constitution, in all fidel- compromise with slavery, and that instrument is saturated with it-he must feel himself morally precluded from touching the blood-stained ballot. We shall make that is embodied in that instrument, even though he some extracts from his address in another number, and

Crosby, Nichols & Co., 111 Washington Street. Boston, have just published, in a neat pamphlet, 'THE PILGRIMS OF PLYMOUTH: A Poem delivered before the New England Society, in the City of New York, at their Semi-Centennial Anniversary, Dec. 22, 1855, by John PIERPONT.' It is a highly descriptive and vigorous production, well adapted to the occasion and the times. and will help the cause of freedom along.

'THE KANSAS WAR; or, The Conquests of Chivalry

wide circulation. Who its author is, we know not. We

THE HAIR. We refer our readers to the advertise ment of Madame CARTEAUX, Hair Doctress, 365 Wash give entire satisfaction to her customers-who, by the 4. But our correspondent inquires, 'Granting the way, are not confined to Boston and its immediate viargument to be sound, does it not hold good as to any cinity, many securing her services in various parts o as we are talking about crime and sin, we understand edge of the diseases incidental to the Hair and Scalp him to mean any moral evil, and therefore answer his enables her to be remarkably successful in her treatment of them. Whoever wishes to have the head thor 5. But, says our correspondent, as no immaculate oughly champooed, or to obtain a hair restorative that overnment [i. e., none that is not organically unjust] may be relied upon to the extent of its promise, will de s likely to arise at present, how can a conscientious well to give her a call. Those who go once, never fail

cessary ; and when any one is inherently so, it forfeits can Platform, the Lives of Fremont and Dayton, with speaking, there is but one government, and that is Also, the Declaration of Independence, and the Con-

A TERRIFIC BLOW FOR LIBERTY. In Cecil county back-handed blow with a knife, he struck one of the

For some rich specimens of political duplicity and mendacity, pertaining to 'our glorious Union, and the dangers which threaten its stability, see ' Refuge of Oppression.'

SENATOR SUMNER. The Advertiser's Washington cor respondent says that late intelligence from Mr. Sumner shows that he does not recover from his debility. He

We are indebted to Senators Sumper, Wilson and Durkee for sundry valuable Congressional docu ments. Also, to Hon. C. L. Knapp, of the House of Representatives, for similar favors.

A VOICE FROM ENGLAND. At a meeting held in the Town Hall, Bridgwater, England, the Rev. S. A. Steinthal in the chair, it was Resolved, That this meeting, having read with so

Resolved, That this meeting, having read with sorrow and indignation of the assault made upon the sacred right of freedom of speech, when the fitting representative of South Carolina chivairy, Preston S. Brooks, struck down, upon the floor of the Senate Chamber, the honorable Senator from Massachusetts, Mr. Sumner, it would hereby express its deep sympathy with Mr. Sumner, and, through him, with all the noble men who are combatting against slavery in the United States, thereby earning for themselves names that shall be blessed through all ages by freemen of every land; and, while sympathizing thus deeply with the wrongs inflicted on the friends of freedom, would urge them to continue their efforts, even under their present trials, until the United States are freed from the curse of slavery.

S. A. STEINTHAL, Chairman.

AN INTERESTING RECORD. The Calendar, the organ of the Episcopal Chang in Connecticut, in giving an account of the late ly, cesan Convention of that State, says :--St. Luke's Church, New Haven, a paris

'St. Luke's Church, New Haven, a parishrouse of colored people, was admitted into union with Convention several years since, and has been not as the same representation in the Annual Count which pertains to the other parishes. The clarp of the parish has generally been a white man be present one is, we presume, of pure African blood it gave us much pleasure to meet him and the from his parish on the floor of the Convention, see him at the altar, not after all others and set but in the midst of many brethren. It remails see him at the altar, not after all others had depend but in the midst of many brethern. It remined us the early days of the Church, when a Cyreins of the early days of the Church, when a Cyreins to Augustine stood at the head of the Church's begin various part of Africa. A contrary practice the in various part of Africa. A contrary practice that has prevailed in other dioceses, has often teep positive of unpleasant feelings at home, and mere appeared to the Church institutions have made a missis, of the Church institutions have made a missis, show declined receiving the colored candidate and of the Church institutions have made a minds, via they declined receiving the colored candidate as in ther to the College, Seminary, or Conversion. In ever may be our opinion of the relationshy trans-between the races in a civil point of view, then dead be no difference in the Church. There, between no on an equality, as truly as they will do in the main of rest in the kingdom of our Father.

This is, to be sure, a very encouraging sign of the This is, to be suggestive of that yet better day is coa times, and suggestion of chiral pope when churches composed entirely of chiral pope will be consigned to the grave of chiries; when a Christian brethren, without reference to such faring. Christian overlines, the earthly tabernade we the professed belief of associating when they mak the mansions of rest in the kingdom of our Facher,

But though, by dint of faithful anti-slaup prog But inough, of gard and defiant front all day long and carring in parti and determe to its evil instincts, ways not bent are not lacking by which to remind colored Apricas that on the side of the oppressor there is both deparer and disposition to annoy and insult there shall hates because it has injured. A recent multiple of this ' peculiar institution' was put first rie Mrs. Webb, the dramatic reader, applied for a page to Liverpool in the steamer from this pert hat Jim. She was refused, and told that the berths services gaged—a statement which subsequent inquiry prod to be incorrect. Mrs. Webb engaged passage it and Train's packet ships, and neither berelf ar intel had any fault to find with the accommodules. Is rejection from the steamer will but august is us cess confidently predicted of her tour in the Old Test she being furnished with numerous testimonia ha

select circles here to distinguished individuals then A colored passenger did, however, obtain the in the steamer Canada, which reached Bosto Juf H But whether John Bull had no prejudices to concer, or what other causes may have operated, suffer its say, the colored American met with no repulse, sai throughout the entire passage was treated as a me amongst men.

The poet's corner of THE LIBERATOR has been sea ral times graced with contributions from the more of a young colored lady, Miss Charlotte L. Forten, vis in just graduated from the Normal School at Salen. h. Register, of that city, in summing up the exempt awards her the following merited tribute. Beper so skilfully written and gracefully delivered to be production of one of that ofttimes prescribe ne. guilty of a skin not colored like our ova." Sees sented, in her own mental endowments and progrand demeanor, an honorable vindication of the class ! her race to the rights of mental culture and the preleges of humanity."

As a confirmation of the above, Miss Fortains ceived an appointment as assistant teacher in s pilt school in that city. Truly, a heart-cheering tain the friends of progress. Central College, at Miles. ville, has had three colored professors, but thran first instance in Massachusetts where a colord mir has held such a position, except in an exclusive nin school. The Equal School Rights Refers is his

winning golden triumphs, even at this carly by Among the colored pupils who received diploms the recent examination of the Boston public ship were the following :-

Phillips School-Ira Nell Gray. Wells Scholes eline Howard, Elizabeth Norton Smith, Boolin h -Mary F. Carney. Brimmer School-Charles lin

May these pupils and their companion persons the gratification of recording some of therms among the Medal Scholars!

Massachusetts enjoys the enviable reputiford's tending equality of educational facilities to all shifts within her borders ; and well may Boston, the his of America,' be proud of her present position in its respect. A few days since, we questioned a nich young man with regard to the books he watering when he showed me a volume obtained from a pdi literary institution of which he and several orbind complexion are members. A few years since, and esence in their midst would have been the signific an outburst of colorphobia. Times have charged world yet moves. The rights of man will jet le see lished. Labor on, friends of equality! Hope sais

ever! Boston: July, 1856.

WORCESTER COUNTY (SOUTH) SOCIET A quarterly meeting of this Society was with Brookfield, in the Unitarian meeting house, some

ing on Saturday evening, July 26th. In the absence of the President, Saxett Mat. took the chair, and announced the objects of the 20 ing, inviting a free participation in the documen.

CHARLES C. BURLEIGH addressed the soften? ound and eloquent speech, in which he forehipped that, had it not been for the faithful and people labors of the early abolitionists, slavery would misedly have spread far more rapidly, and search quests far more easily than it has doet, - with Northern spirit would have been much more passents

abject than it now is. ___ Rev. Mr. Husting, paster of the Society, But a tice that the meetings, on Sunday, would be in connexion with those of the Society to which leads

Accordingly, on Sunday morning, Saxen Not. tered. delivered an anti-slavery discourse to a corposirespectable in character and numbers; and in the ternoon, Rev. Andrew T. Foss also delivered as a slavery discourse. Both of the speakers spake per bour; yet a very patient and close attention ras pe to their remarks, which dealt very plainly mile monster crime of our nation, and with the company ing spirit by which it had been festered from its The Dissolution of our Union with the stateball States was shown to be the only practicable, ak a righteous remedy for the evils in which we are intelled At a third meeting, CHARLES C. BURNET

spoke, searching out and exposing with great comthe various influences under which stares hallen ed and grown strong in the land. In a distant part of the town, another metics

beld, simultaneously with the last names, she saddressed by Rev. A. T. Foss.

Rev. Mr. Hunting gave much aid to the speaker of the same of the speaker of the same of the speaker of the same of the s his own manly position, by his constant process participation in the meetings, and by man and

good-will and hospitality. The anti-slavery cases be on the eve of its perfect triumph, shea real feesed Christian minister is as true and least, and ready to open his heart and pulpit to the free ba sion of it, as Mr. H.

Members and friends of the Society was per

from North and West Brookfield, and from Barts The Letter of Gov. Robinson of Kaussi.

while yet he remains in cruel captivity with 180 panions, (which we have printed in snother mind is enough to 'stir a ferer in the blood of age.'

From the South Carolinian.

ME. BROOKS'S CARD. I am induced to address the voters of the Fourth I am induced to address the voters of the Fourth Congressional District, through the columns of the South Carolisist's because it is a paper having an extensive Carolisist's because it is a paper having an extensive creation immy district, and because of the shortness of the time that will clause before the election to sup-

of the time that will clapse before the election to supif the vacancy created by my resignation, which I
have abserved is on the 28th inst.
When I accepted, fellow-citizens, the commission to
represent you, I felt that you had committed your honor
represent you, I felt that you had committed your honor
represent you, I felt that you had committed your honor
represent you, if the the your manner is not the period of my
jersant of my first election, the responsibilities of my
jersant of my first election. isstant of my neighed heavily upon me. I found relief, see position weighed heavily upon me. I found relief, see resert, in the reflection, that, although a beneficent feater had vouchsafed great intellectual endowments comparatively but few of his creatures, yet that he hal constituted every man of common sense with power to be just, loyal, and true; and I silently vowed, that though nature of the control of the privilege of adding even an humble intellectual flower to the chaplet of Sath Carolina, I would be a sentinel to ber honor, and good the glories with which better and abler men had

gracel her brow. On the 19th and 20th of May last past, a Senate ton the Commonwealth of Massachusetts falsified he below and performed my vow. For this act, with which you are familiar, the House of Representatives which you are endertored to expel me from that body. The vote on endertored to expel was 121 years and 95 nays—less that two thirds, which is the number required by the Constitution to expel a member. There were circu gases of gratification attending this vote; but there were also circumstances of displeasure. Every member from the slave-owning States voted to sustain me but from the state on the Most Nothings—the one man from the and they were Know-Nothings—the one man from the stand (Mr. Hoffman), and the other from Dela (Mr. Callen.) Thirteen gentlemen from the free

sare (Mr. Cullea.) Thirteen gentlemen from the free Sates also voted against the resolution to expel.

But a majority of the House has pronounced me, because of my act, unworthy of a seat in the American Confress. I could not, as the representative of a high-tened and gallant constituency, rest with this imputation upon you and myself. I resigned my seat, and, licking the black dust of a Black Republican majority from my feet, I left the Hall in indignation and dis-

My appeal is to you. If I have represented yo hitfally, then re-elect me with an unanimity which will thunder into the ears of fanaticism the terrors of the storis that is coming upon them. If in aught I have failed to represent you as you are, then in God's

it was my purpose to have made my appeal to you in person, but there are circumstances not necessary now mention, which have induced me, under the advice of discreet friends, to remain 'on the ground.' For nearly two months, I have been in daily receipt of many letters, threatening my life, whether in the Cap in the streets, or in my chamber. Though seem hely unlisturbed during the time, now that the crisifigure excitement, and that I need repose. I could b bet one week in the State, even if I were to return and of necessity could see but a few of my constitu

While I am here, I can and will, as a private gentle min, defend the honor of our good old State from as sails proceeding from any and every quarter. therewith couple an extract from the Journal of peter with the comments upon it by the New York

Daily Times :-P. S. BROOKS. We are glad to see that the first impulse of approbation expressed by some of the South pased away, and that nearly the whole South, in com-pass with the whole North, now condemn the assaul as unjustifiable and brutal.'—Journal of Commerce.

We shall soon have an opportunity of testing the appeal to his constituents. If it be true, as the gamp assert, that his conduct is condemned by 'the whole South,' or by any considerable portion of it, as 'anjustifiable and brutal,' they will manifest that disoure by refusing to re elect him. Under the cir constances of the case, his re-election would be th applicate possible endorsement of his conduct. And is constituents are desirous of having it understoo that they do not approve of it, they have a very simply presented in his case. Upon all other subjects, other my readily be found who will be quite as acceptable detel, it will be solely and exclusively because hi

salt upon Mr. Sumner.

'Now, does the Journal of Commerce believe they will re-elect him, or not? If it does, it can hardly

spetituents desire thus to endorse and applaud his as

pretend also to believe that they condemn his conduc is 'unjustifiable and brutal.' Theissue involved is distinctly set forth in the abov

times, and it is for you to be in Judgment.

I have the honor to have been your servant, and respectfully your fellow-citizen,

P. S. BROOKS.

Washington City, July 18.

USE OF MESSRS, BURLINGAME AND BROOKS

Mr. Burlingame has given to the public a full and frak statement of all the facts relating to the contem platel doel between Mr. Brooks and himself. We give

the concluding portion of his letter :-It will be femembered by Mr. Bocock, that I express hyrefased, in our subsequent interviews, to permit the soul honor, with respect to Mr. Brooks, to be placed in the statement by my friends, and that because of such refusal he thought Mr. Brooks would deem it un-miniatory. Mr. Brooks, I think, on a close examination of his friend's statement, will fail to find thee 'apologies' which he says are there indicated. Would not have been wise in Mr. Brooks, and more in ac

writance with the 'code' we hear so much of, had he sent a note to me in the first place, instead of resorting tean irregular way to obtain my views? My answer, it seems, was satisfactory, and he was impressed with the belief that I was an elevated genleman. On his own showing, the affair was closed, and I may say, without doing injustice to Mr. Bocock, that a request was made that I should keep the transaction

Nearly two weeks after this, Mr. Bocock, as Mr. Brooks states, came to me with the singular reques hat I would permit a statement of the conversati had together to be placed in the hands of Mr. Brooks. lam confident it was a request which could not have been willingly made by Mr Bocock. It is not necessar 7, in disclose the reason given for this remarkable pro-ceeding. I looked at his statement, and when I had reat the first part, I thought it did me injustice; but

Thus things remained until the following day, whe Bocock addressed me a letter, from which, it not being private. I extract the following, having refere

The real point of the matter is, that you did not intend to reflect on Mr. Brooks personally.' After suggreing a number of ways by which this could be stayel, he writes: 'If may be done by your saying, in reby to this note, that you did not intend to reflect on
Mr. Brooks personally.' Again—'I am sure you ought
but to object to the latter course.'

These few words disclose the desire of Mr. Brooks,
through persuasion, to get accurating which might say.

through persuasion, to get something which might sat-ify his friends for neglecting me in his liberal calls or flemen for personal satisfaction. I did not reply to e letter in writing, but stated to Mr. Bocock that, a oth of us to hold our future conversations in the pres-

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ters of set and acts of set will be pro-

I stated to them, as nearly as I can remer that I observed in my speech the rules of persons tal perlamentary decorum; that I could not qualify retract any portion of it; and that I held myself re beasible to any gentleman aggrieved by it. To avoid manderstanding. I desired my friend, Mr. Ashmun, treinge my views to writing, which he did, approving the position taken by me, as also did Mr. Banks. Mr. Bock and Mr. Brooks would not deem my position taken by me, as also did Mr. Brooks and Mr. Brooks would not deem my position taken by my beautiful my bound to the my position to the my p

infactory, as it yielded nothing.

Another interview was had, when I adhered to the on substantially as drawn by Mr. Ashmun, which was pied by Mr. Banks. When the friends of Mr. Brook was not known whether it would be satisfactor ost. I anderstood Mr. Bocock to say that he though could not be. I must say I was surprised who the memorandum the next day in the Union, no received notice that it was satisfactory, and apto the speech of Mr. Brooks in such

Still, I think I should have left it as it was, had think I should have left it as it was, had I be thead, on what I deemed good authority, that Mr. Brooks and some of his immediate friends were claiming that I had yielded to his menace; that he had 'ackel down the North, and conquered Massachusetts.' Rowing in my soul that such was a gross perversion of what I meant by my statement, I determined at once in make myself understood. Accordingly, I published the following card:—[See Liberator of last week.] On the same day I received a note from Mr. Bro

On the same day I received a note from Mr. Brooks, which will be found elsewhere, from the hands of Gen. Lane. From this point, the history of my connection with this transaction is most clearly and truly stated by my esteemed and gallant friend, the Hon. Lewis D. Campbell. His statement I append hereto. Of the conduct of Mr. Brooks in this affair, I can exarcely trust myself to write. I lowe isto truth to say that, from what I had heard and seen of him, prior to his assault on Mr. Sumner, I had formed a high opinion of him, and feeling that through his conduct I could still detect traces of a gallantry, which, some day, might cause him to condemn as heartily as others did his assault on Mr. Sumner, I had called think must have been blamed for intimating the opinion, that, in spite of that act, he was yet a brave man. Even as late as my conversation with Gen. Lane, when he stated that Mr. Brooks desired a speedy meeting, I felt a glow of admiration for him as a gallant foeman; but I was wrong. The expressions of kindness for him, in which, following a proclivity of my heart, I had indulged, were entirely misplaced.

Out of regard for his feelings, inasmuch as he was so tender of mine, I will abstain from any further expression of my opinion, but leave men of honor to determine his position in view of his own conduct.

In response to his aumenous lab him tab.

REMOVE THE CAPITAL.

At Albany, a petition is being numerously signed, praying Congress to remove the Capital to a more central location on free soil—where the laws will protect men from the assaults of such Democratic Congressmen men from the samples. At Albany, a petition is being numerously signed, praying Congress to remove the Capital to a more central location on free soil—where the laws will protect men from the assaults of such Democratic Congressmen in his position in the sample opinion of him, and feeling that, from the assault of such Democratic Congressmen men from the assaults of such Democratic Congressmen as Henneuer, Rosk, Baooxa & Co. The

tender of mine, I will abstain from any further expres-sion of my opinion, but leave men of honor to deter-mine his position in view of his own conduct.

In response to his numerous insinuations, let him take my reasons. Why did he linger in the district where he was exposed to arrest? The intimation that my friend arrested him is unworthy even of him. I do not know the man who did it. The dearest friends I had could get no clue from me of the affair. I thought Mr. Brooks was in carnest, and prepared myself to meet him stern-ly and without fail. If he was afraid to go to Canada, the nearest neutral ground, why did he not name some other place? Was I not equally with himself exposed to the hazard of a foreign jurisdiction? He could have reached the place of meeting in a few hours, keeping most of the way in the States of Pennsylvania and Maryland, but this he deemed the 'enemy's country.'Where is a friend's country for me? Is it here, where my comrades are smitten down without warning. Here, where to make the defence of free speech effectual, I against my early teachings, and the deep sentiments o my people, have been driven, that I might secure a lit-tle fair play, and an approach to an equal chance, to go to the field even with Mr. Brooks?

I think Mr. Brooks should not have based so many

anticipations of danger to himself, on the possibility of my falling. I have not heard that anybody who had play, ever fell before that arm whose single blow in the House, its owner thought, would bring on a revolution. It would have been a happy circumstance for me had I shown half as much regard for my reputation as my gallant friend did for his life. Then my name would not have been linked with one whose advoitness in get-ting out of difficulty is only equalled by his shrewdness in securing from an unsuspecting man what he tried to construe into an endorsement of his courage. I can en-

dorse it no longer, and now give him full notice.

It is kind of Mr. Brooks to hand measure to the reprobation of men, and then to propose to admit me to the position of a gentleman, provided I would challenge him. He seems to have forgotten how, in his card, he had just stated it was said of me that I would not send, although I would accept, a challenge. If I cannot hereafter praise the gentleman's courage, I can com-mend his prudence. This is revealed to us in the fact, that, without seeking another place of meeting, he rushes into print in such a way as to make me forget my triumph in the shame I feel at the conduct of my antagonist, as if suspecting that I might change the place, he closes the door against it, by stating that he should have no further demands upon me.

I now dismiss, so far as I can, the ex-member from South Carolina from my mind. Self-respect requires me to say, that I can never again recognise, save to do him a kindness, if it should be in my power, Preston S. Brooks. I hand him over to that public, North and South, which is ever scornful of those who boast much, and perform little.

And now I hereby submit myself to the public, whose convictions, I fear, I have invaded. I pray them to remember that forgiveness is a higher quality than justice. I cast myself on their generous hearts, which are always tender and always loving.

Let them not forget, when passing on my conduct,

her cherished Senator stricken down, and how he yet lingers in almost helpless illness.

As you of my own State remember these things, you

will not entirely blame me if, in a moment of indigna-tion, I was willing to stand up at the hazard of my life, and, what is dearer than life, for the insulted bo those who have always been kind to me. I am no duelist. I seek no man's life.

I have but acted in the spirit of the speech I made ed by the accident.

when I said that there were men from the Old Bay State, who would defend her honor and the freedom of speech in whatever field they might be assaulted. My course became to me a defence of liberty against slavery, and a struggle for freedom of speech against freedom of the bludgeon; and the only way which seemed to be left was here, by which we could defend ourselves.

A. BURLINGAME. Washington, July 28, 1856.

THE CAROLINIAN FIRE-EATER.

ant reading for a very hot day :-

To Canada Brooks was asked to go, To waste of powder a pound or so, He sighed as he answered, No, no, no, They might take my life on the way, you know.

Those Jersey railroads I can't abide, 'Tis a dangerous thing in the trains to ride: Each brakeman carries a knife by his side— They 'd cut my throat, and they 'd cut it wide.

There are savages baunting New York Bay, To murder strangers that pass that way; The Quaker Garrison keeps them in pay, And they kill at least a score a day.

Beyond New York, in every car, They keep a supply of feathers and tar; They daub it on with an iron bar, They daub it on with an iron bar, And I should be smothered ere I got far.

Those dreadful Yankees talk through the nose; The sound is terrible, goodness knows; And, when I hear it, a shiver goes From the crown of my head to the tips of my toes.

So, dearest Mr. Burlingame, I'll stay at home, if 'tis all the same, And I'll tell the world it's a burning shame That we did not fight, and you're to blame.

Ratchiffe a liar. Mr. Bradley quickly interposed and prevented a collision. Such is the version of the afhim if there was any chance to get off. Lot replied fair. Subsequently, Deputy Marshal Phillips made a complaint before Justice Thompson, who was on the premises, that he had reason to believe Mr. Ratchiffe that sent, and Mr. Lenox had received, a challenge.

Mr. Ratchiffe was forthwith arrested, and held to bail in three thousand dollars not to fight a duel. A warrant was served on Mr. Lenox, who has failed to appear.

To the deck, and saw Lot Munday, for the first time, sither to the deck of the schooner Danville. Tom asked that he reckoned there was, if they could keep still and make no fuss. Tom then agreed to give him \$50 to aid them in escaping to New York, and he put them into the chain-box.

Lot Munday has a white wife and two children in New York, though he is about the blackest negro we have ever seen. Tom and Martin were detained as witnesses.

WASHINGTON, July 26. Much indignation and excitement exist among the Irish portion of the population here, at the acquittal of Mr. Herbert, who left Washington early this morning. His two trials cost the Government eighteen hundred Ex-Mayor Lenor has been arrested and held to hall

not to fight a duel with Mr. Ratcliffe. Several other personal difficulties, growing out of the Herbert affair, remain unsettled.

GIDDINGS AND EDMUNDSON. The Washington cor-respondent of the New York Post relates the following anecdote:

anecdote:

Mr. Elmundson, during the present session, interrupted Giddings in one of his speeches by approaching, and with a menacing air challenging him to "say
that again!" The Shaksperean retort of the sturdy
veteran was admirably telling. Shaking his white head
with excitement, stretching forth his arms with indignant defiance, the brave old giant exclaimed:

' Go, show your slaves how choleric you are, And make your bondmen tremble, but don't come here!' Whereupon, Mr. Edmundson REMOVE THE CAPITAL.

From the N. V. Journal of Commerce

EXECUTION OF THE MURDERER WILSON. The negro Wilson, convicted of the murder of th captain and mate of the schooner Eudora Imogene, suf fered the penalty of the law yesterday at White Plains

military companies, one from Morrisania, and the other from Sing Sing, were present to preserve order.—Without, was a crowd of between two and three thous and people, many of whom had come from New York and adjacent portions of the country to be present at th execution. Most of these were debarred from witnessing the speciacle by the high fence. The roofs of the Court House and a building near by, from which sight of the dreadful scene could be obtained, wer

thronged with speciators.

The culprit, since his conviction, had entertained the hope of a reprieve, and he continued quite firm in this expectation up to the midnight of Thursday. His spirits then began to fail him, and he slept but little during the night. On the morning of the fatal day, he partook of a slight breakfast, and seemed altogether bereft of the courage which accompanied him during the se-vere trials that preceded his conviction. At his request, no one but the minister in attendance was permitted t

see him.

About 12 o'clock, the hangman visited the cell and prepared the culprit for his doom, by attiring him in coarse overalls, a white shirt bound with black, and a black cap. He then lay down upon his couch, and remained alone until 1 o'clock, when the Sheriff, accom-panied by the coroner's jury and hangman, went to his cell, and informed him that his time had come. The the gallows, he fell prostrate, and perfectly helpless o of despair. In answer to a question from the clergy man, he said that he wished no farther religious exerci that he was innocent. The rope was then adjusted to his face, and the Sheriff, with one blow of a hatchet, see ered the lines by which the weights attached to the oth er end of the main rope were suspended, the weights (six of 56 lbs. each,) fell, and the culprit was suddenly jerked up to the height of two feet. His death was a most instantaneous. He struggled once or twice, and then all motion ceased. Twenty-five minutes afterthe sneers I have seen and the taunts I have heard wards, the physician in attendance examined the body how the old State we all love has been insulted, and announced that all life was extinct. The neck was found not to be broken. The remains were then cu down, and placed in a coffin for interment.

and a neighboring shanty broke down under the weigh of the crowd upon them. No one, however, was injur-

The undersigned is authorized, by an American ger tleman residing in Scotland, to offer a premium of Two HUNDRED DOLLARS for the best original tract, not ex-

manuscripts must be sent in sealed (with a private mark, and accompanied with the author's nam in a separate envelope with a corresponding mark,) on or before the first day of November next, to Charles Stoddard, Esq., Boston, The Committeee of Award will consist of Rev. Francis Wayland, D. D., Providence, R. I.; Rt. Rev. Thomas M. Clark, Providence Charles Stoddard, Esq , of Boston ; Rev. David Brown

D. D., of Glasgow, Scotland. will be paid by the undersigned as soon as the award shall have been made by the Committee.

JOSEPH P. THOMPSON. New York, July 11, 1856.

From the Richmond Whig of Thursday. BREAKDOWN ON THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD. About

sunrise yesterday morning, Mr. Joseph A. Chadwick, mate of the schooner Danville, one of Currie & Bro's Richmond and New York packets, heard a strange noise proceeding, as he thought, from the cook's galley and knowing that the cook himself was absent at market, determined to ascertain the cause of the sound. He looked into the galley, but saw no one; he then lifted up the cook's mattress, which was lying by the chain-box, close by, and saw inside of the box a man's hand. Mr. C. immediately went and informed Capt. Chester, who was conversing with the lock-keeper, Mr. Nuckols on shore, and the three went on board to investigate the matter. Mr. Nuckols lifted up the cover of the chain-bex, and found a negro named Tom, belonging Mr. Burlingame, in answer to a warrant, appeared before Justice Hollingshead this morning, in company with Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, and the two entered into Tom to the watch-house. He had in his pocket \$390.68, game shall not engage in a duel in the District of Cogame shall not engage in a ducl in the District of Columbia, or leave it for such a purpose.

The jury in the Herbert case, after retiring for three quarters of an hour, returned a verdict of acquittal. The announcement was received with manifestations of joy and delight, and Mr. Herbert was immediately surrounded by his friends, who accompanied him to Kirkwood House.

About six o'clock, Mr. Preston, for the prosecution, and the manifestations of facts we have given above. The two negroes, Tom and Martin, were then examined separately, and their state-

About six o'clock, Mr. Preston, for the prosecution, wished to reply to Mr. Walker's strictures, which was objected to by the other counsel for Mr. Herbert. Exhapor Lenox, who was standing, was overheard by Mr. Ratcliffe to observe that that was 'unfair,' or 'unjust.' Mr. Ratcliffe sharply said in reply, 'they wanted no outside interference here,' and in the course of left their homes on Sunday night, and skulked about the hurried colloquy that ensued, Mr. Lenox called Mr. Ratcliffe a liar. Mr. Ratcliffe immediately dashed at the suburbs until Tuesday night, when they went down Ratcliffe a liar. Mr. Ratcliffe immediately dashed at to the dock, and saw Lot Munday, for the first time, sit-

tentiary for twenty years.

HIGH PRICE FOR SLAVES. There has been a greater demand for slaves in this city during the months of May, June and July, than ever known before, and they have commanded better prices during that time. This latter is an unusual thing, as the summer months are generally the dullest in the year for that description of property. Prime field hands (women) will now bring from \$1000 to \$1100, and men from \$1250 to \$1500. Not long since, a likely negro girl sold in this city at private sale for \$1700. A large number of negroes are bought on speculation, and probably there is not less than one million dollars in town now seeking investment in such property .- Richmond Dispatch.

EF Col. Schouler, late of the Cincinnati Gazette,

ANOTHER TERRIBLE CALAMITY.

Extensive Conflagration in North and Clark Str Terrible Sacrifice of Human Lives - Ten Buildings Destroyed and Sixty Families Rendered Houseless. Destroyed and Sixty Families Rendered Houseless.

A serious configration occurred in North and Clark Streets, Tuesday afternoon. The loss of property was large, and the loss of human life was greater than has occurred in Boston from any similar cause for years. The fire broke out in the grocery store of William Doherty, in Jefferson Block, No. 324 North Street, at 3 o'clock. It is said to have been caused by the ignition of camphene from a cigar. Some person was engaged in drawing camphene from a cask, when a man who was smoking approached too near.

The flames spread with great rapidity, driving the people from the building, but unfortunately some of the affair. Capt. Pillsbury contradicts the statement of the affair. Capt. Pillsbury contradicts the statement given in the Boston papers to the effect that the mate of his bark is a colored man. He states that he has never employed a colored man on board the Growler, in any capacity whatever.

Death of Thomas Doughty, the Painter.—Thomas Doughty, the Painter.—Thomas Doughty, the indecape painter, formerly a resident of Boston, died in New York on Wedneeday of last week, of a softening of the brain. Mr. Doughty, not withstanding his fine powers, was not fortunate in his profession as a means of pecuniary gain. He struggled with poverty through life, and his last days were embittered by want.

three wounded.
Mrs. Mary Collins, wife of Daniel Collins, a lady sixty-four years of age, jumped from a fourth story window into North Street, and was taken up a corpse. The body was taken to the house of a daughter of the deceased on Fleet Street. The deceased leaves several

Mrs. Margaret Sweeney, wife of John Sweeney, jump

Mrs. Margaret Sweeney, wife of John Sweeney, jumped from a third story window of the same building, (Jefferson Block,) and had one arm and a leg broken. She was taken to the Hospital, but soon after expired.

Up to six o'clock, aix dead bodies, or portions of bodies, were taken from the ruins of Jefferson block, but they were so shockingly burned and charred that they could not be identified. In some instances, portions of bodies—a trunk, leg, or arm—were found. One body was that of a full grown woman, in whose arms was clasped a small child, both bodies being so shockingly charred and mangled that it could hardly be ascertain. charred and mangled that it could hardly be ascertain ed whether or not they belonged to the same person.

One body was apparently that of a full grown man. The others, with the exception of the woman, were children—one a boy and one a girl. The sex of the other two is not known.

All these bodies were found near the same spot, be

neath the ruins at the south east corner of Jeffersor block. For several hours after the fire was subdued the firemen were kept playing upon that portion of the ruins, while others were engaged in removing the bricks and rubbish that covered the dead. It is supposed that the unfortunate persons, whose bodies were found, were collected together in one room, and that all escape being out off, they were prestrated by a portion of the falling

The body of the woman is supposed to be that of Mrs. Margaret Donavan, who was last seen alive at an upper window. Her three children are also missing. By this fire, at least sixty families are rendered house.

less. Some lost all they possessed, barely escaping with their lives, while others who succeeded at the peril of their lives in saving some portion of their scanty furni-ture, had their little all stolen from them by heartless thieves. Jefferson block and the four wooden dwelling houses in the rear alone, were occupied by forty-eight

families, mostly Irish.

Three of the bodies taken from the ruins have since been identified by their friends. They are those of Ellen Keeler, aged 45 years, and her two daughters, Cathe-rine aged 15, and Mary aged 21. They resided in Jefferson Block.

The number of the dead thus far is nine, and wound-

ed four, and seven missing. The total amount of property destroyed is thought to be about \$75,000. SERIOUS ACCIDENT. A serious accident occurred on

Saturday night on board the steamer Empire State, when off Point Judith, on her passage from Fall Biver to New York, caused by the collapse of the steam chimney of the starboard boiler, thereby forcing all the steam down the flues into the fire-room and upon the main deck, scalding 22 persons, 9 of whom have since died of their injuries.

Immediately after the occurrence of the accident, the boat returned to Fall River, where the best of medical

sufferers. The remaining passengers were immediately forwarded to New York by the steamer State of Maine. The names of the injured, and who have since died, are as follows :- J. C. Beach, lawyer, New York; Joseph Reed, East Boston; Joseph Darman, New York; Charles Clyde, New York; Joseph Richards, Bangor, Me.; Fred. Boardman, (German) New York; Ezra Williamson 21. (engineer) Pall River; Hiram Peach-ey, (firem..., Williamsburg; William McGee, (fireman) New York.

Recovery doubtful. Philip Paul, New York; John Wise, Marblehead, Mass; Henry Ketchum, Fall River; Timothy Mahony, (deck hand) Fall River ; John Salt ers, (waiter) Fall River. Will probably recover. Thos. J. Nixon, Taunton; Moses Benner, Hatfield; Thomas Farrel, Brooklyn, N.

Y.; John Welch, Dexterville, Pa.; Nathaniel Ames, Marshfield, Mass.; Wm. Hersey, Dexterville, Pa. Slightly scalded .. Michael Dayley, New York. LATER. The Boston Herald of Monday evening

states that fourteen persons have died of injuries received at the explosion on board the Empire State.

ONE HUNDRED AND TEN LIVES LOST! life was the consequence. One hundred and ten men

sa, of Provincetown, state that a severe hurricane was experienced at Green Island on the first of July. Twenty-nine vessels, out of a fleet of thirty, wen ashore, and were lost, and at the date of the letters there were three hundred and fifty-four wrecked seamen on the island, sheltered in tents At Dog Island, three vessels were lost, and the crews all perished.

Another Steamer Burned-More Loss of Life. The steamer John Jay was burnt on Tuesday last, on Lake George, near Garfield. Several of the passengers and crew perished. The bodies of four females have been recovered.

Balloon Ascension, No. 2. Monsieur Godard's secsionists seated within, up rose slowly and majestically the vast voyager of the 'upper deep,' having as an appendage, not a pony as on the former occasion, but M. Godard himself, suspended in a kind of swidg, and practising some of the daring feats of the gymnasium, such as hanging by his beels and turning on the rope. In the meanwhile, his fellow voyagers in the car waved a flag, and dispensed showers of fans, bouquets, paper garlands, &c. &c. to the crowd beneath. A few mingular near 12 o'clock, the halloon descended near Deer. utes past 7 o'clock, the balloon descended near Deer Island, on the water, but soon rose, and Mons. Godard and his companions alighted safely on the Island, with in a damaged condition. They returned to the city the same evening .- Boston Journal.

The Secretary of the Navy has recently imposed fines upon the Collins line, to the extent of \$26,000, for failures of time, under their contract, owing to the employment of the Ericsson as a substitute for the Arctic. The exaction of this penalty has ed to some sharp correspondence.

Indian skirmishes continue in Oregon. Col. Wright was not killed, as was previously reported. Col. Buchanan, by the last advices, had had a battle with the Indians in Big Meadow, in which forty In dians were killed, and ten whites. A man named James Semmes was shot

dead in Georgetown, D. C., on Wednesday last week, by Bernard Magee, while engaged in cutting down the Democratic pole, of which the latter was temporarily placed in charge. Three shots took effect, Magee being pursued, but only the last proved fatal. The Coroner's Jury of Montgomery

County, on the Northern Pennsylvania Railroad calamity, rendered a verdict Friday, the 25th, attributing the accident to Conductor Hoppel's disobedience of the regulations, and acquitted the late Mr. Van Stavoren, conductor of the down train, and Engineer Lee, of all blame. Remarkable Escape.—The Rochester Union notices a remarkable escape on the Central Railroad, near Lockport. A small boy, son of Mr. Richardson, was struck by the locomotive, and thrown a distance of 85 feet by actual measurement. The fireman said he first saw the child in the air, some fifteen feet from the

The Growler Fugilive.-Capt. Pillsburg published in the Rockland (Me.) Gazette, a parrative of his discovery and care of the negro runaway, which does not differ materially from the previous accounts of the affair. Capt. Pillsbury contradicts the statement given in the Boston papers to the effect that the mate of his bark is a colored man. He states that he has never employed a colored man on board the Growler, in any capacity whatever. shed in the Rockland (Me.) Gazette, a parra

Inmates were unable of neglected to burned to death.

The most painful part of the sad story remains to be told. By the falling of a chimney from the house on the corner of North Street and Barber's alley, one fireman was almost instantly killed, and two or three wounded. The name of the man killed is Charles Warren, a member of Franklin Hook and Ladder Co. No. 3.

Several persons, occupants of Jefferson Block, attempted to escape by jumping from the windows, and by ed to escape by jumping from the windows, and by this means one woman was instantly killed, and two or three wounded.

Calling a lady the falling a lady the part of the passengers were badly three wounded.

A dreadful accident occurred on Friday last, in the Second Congregational Church, in Courstreet, corner of President street, Brooklyn, by the fall ing of a scaffold. Nine persons, who were on it at the time, were precipitated to the floor beneath, a distance of forty feet. One man was killed, three fatally injured, and the others more or less hurt.

Good Old Age .- Mrs. Henrietta Harden died in St. Mary's county, Md., on the 29th ult., having attained the age of 118 years.

Charles Potter, a middle-aged deaf and dumb man, was instantly killed on the Providence and Hartford Railr ad, near Washington Village, Coventry, R. I., on Thursday of last week. A man named Pever made a balloon

ascension at Havana on the 29th of June, and was wafted over towards the sea. He has not been heard Murders in San Francisco .- During the last

even years, fourteen hundred murders have been per-petrated in and about San Francisco, and the city itself has been hurned down seven times. John W. Geary, ex-Mayor of San Francisco, has been nominated Governor of Kansas in place of Wilson Shannon, removed.

Repeal of the Prohibitory Liquor Law in New Brunswick.—The Prohibitory Liquor Law has been repealed by the New Brunswick Legislature by a vote of 38 to 2, and the liceuse law has been revived.

Railroad Tickets .- The Hudson Star says decision has just been rendered by Judge Mead against the legality of the practice adopted by the N. Y. and Erie Railroad Company of charging an extra price for tickets when not obtained at the station office.

and Worcester Railroad, on Tuesday afternoon, about 80 rods east of the station at Cordaville. As the 1.80, P. M. train from Boston was appraching, two Irish women and one child were run over and killed. J. H. Done, Superintendent of the Illinois Central Railroad, was fatally injured by falling under the wheels at Hyde Park, near Chicago, and died on

It was found, on the late burning of the steamboat Northern Indiana, on Lake Erie, that numbers of the preservers had been rendered valueless by having been used as pin-cushions by lady passengers

THE TWENTIETH National Anti-Slavery Bazaar

Friday night.

Will be held as usual in BOSTON, during Christmas attendance was immediately procured, and everything and New Year's Week. (Time and place of done which could tend to alleviate the condition of the opening to be decided hereafter.)

> The Anti-Slavery cause has at length, after a quarter of a century of labors, taken possession, in one form or another, of almost every mind in our American community. To men of great sympathies, it has shown the sufferings of the slave ; to men of a profound sense of right, it has shown his wrongs; to men whose hope is in another life, it has shown him deprived of Bibles, and Sabbaths, and sanctuary privileges; to men whose hope is in this life, it has shown him deprived of education and the means of self-improvement and success. To patriots, it has shown their country's shame and dan-

ger. To politicians, it has shown one most selfish, and accursed interest devouring every true one. To Christians, it has shown their Redeemer crucified afresh in the persons of these the least of his brethren. To philanthropists, it has shown human nature degraded and ruined in the person of both master and slave, by the outrages of the one against the liberty of the other.

The function of the undersigned, whose privilege An explosion recently occurred at the Cyminer coal during all these years it has been to give themselves to mines, near Cardiff, England, and a frightful loss of the work, has been to arouse their countrymen to the necessity of taking an onward and upward step with the advancing century. We print books, sustain news-TERRIBLE GALE ON THE COAST OF LABRADOR. Let- papers, and send out agents, to disseminate truth, and ters from Capt. Heary Cook, master of schooner Loui. to follow it up with argument, appeal, entreaty, with statements of facts on every department of the subject, -theological, financial, political, social,-in order to bring about the abolition of slavery. The coming occasion, of the TWENTY-THIRD BA-

ZAAR, is for the purpose of raising funds to that effect ; and we confidently call on every compassionate, just, patriotic, Christian and philanthropic heart in the land for aid. NAY, WE CALL ON EVERY HEART, WITHOUT exception; for the power and beauty of this Cause is shown in its faculty of changing the public heart into its own excellent likeness. But especially, let all who pity fugitives help us; for our funds go directly to awaken Balloon Ascension, No. 2. Monsieur Godard's second ascension from the Agricultural Grounds took place on Monday evening, at half-past six precisely. The party that went up consisted of the monaut and his lady, J. Howard Sleeper, junior editor of the Portfolio, Geo. L. Colburn, of Boston, and one other gentleman, a friend of Mr. Sleeper, but whose name we were unable to ascertain. There were about 10,000 persons in that public sympathy which gives the slave a refuge on ble to ascertain. There were about 10,000 persons inside and about the ground. At half-past six, the protection of a national movement towards the abolition cess of inflation being completed, the cords hanging from the net attached to the car, and four of the excurwould stop without such leading ; and we especially besionists seated within, up rose slowly and majestically the vast voyager of the 'upper deep,' having as an

committed to our hands, and to make faithful accoun of the same at the close of our undertaking.

Communications may be addressed to the Committee at 21 Cornhill, Boston, Mass., or to 138 Nassau street, New York. MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN.

MARY MAY,

LOUISA LORING.

ELIZA LEE FOLLEN, ANNE WARREN WESTON, ANN GREENE PHILLIPS, SARAH SHAW RUSSELL, FRANCES MARY ROBBINS. HELEN E. GARRISON, ANN REBECCA BRAMHALL. SARAH H. SOUTHWICK, MARY WILLEY. ABBY FRANCIS. ANNA SHAW GREENE. AMY M. REMOND. MARY GRAY CHAPMAN. ELIZABETH GAY. HENRIETTA SARGENT, SARAH R. MAY. CAROLINE WESTON, SUSAN C. CABOT, MARY H. JACKSON, SARAH BLAKE SHAW, LYDIA D. PARKER, ELIZA F. EDDY, EVELINA A. S. SMITH, ELIZABETH VON ARNIM. AUGUSTA KING, ELIZA H. APTHORP.

ONE HUNDRED ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTIONS.

The Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society have projected, and with the aid of Auxifiary Societies propose to hold, during the ensuing season, a series of ONE HUNDRED CONVENTIONS. These Conventions will be held in New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, &c., - wherever, indeed, opportunity and means will allow. The Committee earnestly invoke the co-operation of the members of the Society, and of all Friends of Freedom and Humanity, in every part of the land, their sympathy and their contributions, that these Conventions may be rendered in the highest degree effective, and the presage of the near approach of the perfect triumph of Liberty.

The series, which has already been commenced, will be continued as follows :

LEOMINSTER-PARKER PILLSBURY, an Agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will speak in the Town Hall, Leominster, on Sunday, August 3d, at 5 o'clock, P. M., in commemoration of British West India Emancipation, and of its successful results.

FF ANDREW T. FOSS, an Agent of the Mass. setts A. S. Society, expects to speak at WEYMOUTH, on Sunday next, Aug. 3d.

PROVIDENCE, R. I. CHARLES L. RENOND, an Agent of the American Auti-Slavery Society, will speak at Providence, on Sunday next, Aug. 3d.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

The Fourteenth annual meeting of the Western AntiSlavery Society will be held in Salem, Col. Co., Ohio,
commencing on Saturday, the 30th of August, at 10
o'clock, A. M., and continue three days.

There probably was never a time when the AntiSlavery cause required of its friends a more stern and
faithful advocacy than the present. As their principles have been proclaimed amid scorn, and continually
'without concealment,' so should they be proclaimed
amid the strife of political elements, and the allurements of party interest. 'without compromise.'

ments of parly interest, 'without compromise.'
While they may congratulate themselves upon the increasing favor with which their doctrines are received by the popular mind, they should not for a moment cease to inculcate the duty and necessity of demanding. not the restoration of a pro-slavery compromise of former days, not the mere limitation of chattelism to State boundaries, but that every friend of human rights should cease to support, by speech or vote, by influence direct or indirect, the system of American Slavery. The infamous Slave Law of 1850, the Border foray

upon Kansas, the recent cowardly and murderous at-tack in the Senate Chamber upon a member of the upper House, are so many evidences of the utter hopeless-ness of abolitionists effectually laboring to promote the downfull of ' the peculiar institution,' except they practically adopt the motto of ' No Union with Stave-

All who hate slavery, and seek its extinction, are invited to assemble with us for inquiry, for counsel, and

It is expected that PARKER PILLSBURY will be present on the occasion, and again greet his Western friends: CHARLES L. REMOND and A. T. Foss have A sad accident occurred on the Boston also given us encouragement to hope they will be with us, as well as some others whom we cannot now an-On behalf of the Western A. S. Society,

BENJ. S. JONES, Rec. Sec.

All communications for the undersigned, until further notice, should be sent to Leicester, Mass. SAMUEL MAY, JR., General Agent Mass. Anti-Slavery Society.

A COLORED BOY, nearly 12 years old, wishes a place,upon a farm. Apply to R. F. WALLCUT, 21

COLORED DOMESTICS IN DEMAND .- Several excellent situations in families in adjacent towns can be secured by immediate application to WM. C. NELL, 21 Cornhill.

ORCHARD HILL FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. BELMONT, MASS.

MR. AND MRS. MACK, being about to enter upon the ninth year of their School, propose to limit their number to seventeen pupils. The mode of instruc-tion and the regulation of their School and Family will continue the same as have heretofore given so general

They hope to secure the services of a French Lady, who shall be a member of the family, and preside over the conversation of the young ladies, in her native lanthe conversation of the young motes, in her many guage. Their son, who, after two or three years study of the language abroad, has the accent and fluency of a native, is their Teacher of German. He will also assist in teaching Natural History. Their present Music

sist in teaching Natural History. Their present Music Teacher, who, by his fine taste and uncommon thoroughness, has long had the confidence of the musical public, fortunately combines instruction in Vocal and Instrumental Music, and in Thorough Bass.

Their Establishment, furnished with Bathing accommodations and Bowling Alley, and situated in a delightful region, abounding in pleasant walks, combines every facility for exercise and health.

In addition to the course of instruction pursued also

In addition to the course of instruction pursued elsewhere in similar schools, comprising the Ancient and Modern Languages, the various branches of an English Education, and Pencil and Crayon Drawing, a Course of Reading is pursued socially evenings, which introduces the Young Ladies into the varied fields of Literature

by the ordinary routine of school studies.

The academical year, consisting of forty-two weeks, commences the first or second Monday of September, with Vacations at Thanksgiving, early in May, and at the end of the year. No pupil is received for less than a year; and three months' notice of intention to leave The school is near the Wellington Hill Station, six

miles from Boston, on the Fitchburg railroad. Post-Office address, 'Orchard Hill School, Belmont, Mass.' Letters, newspapers, and packages for pupils should always be pre-paid. Trunks and packages can be sent to Orchard Hill School by Gibbs's Waltham Express, of-fice No. 7 Court Squre, Boston. TERMS.

Tuition, Board and Washing, for the year, \$320 00

EXTRAS-PER QUARTER.

Bass..... 30 00 TEACHERS.

MR. and MRS. MACK,
MONS. VIEAU,
MR. D. MACK, Jn.,
MR. J. A. KELLER,
Mr. PAPANTI,
Teacher of French.
Teacher of German.
Teacher of Music.
Teacher of Dancing. Belmont, July 24.



THE AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL is devoted to the science of human nature. It aims to teach man his powers, duties, and relations; how to make the most of himself, and thus secure the highest mental and physical well-being.

PRACTICAL PHRENOLOGY, or how to read character, PRACTICAL PHRENOLOGY, OF New to read character, Self-Improvement, Home Education, Government, Selection of Pursuits, Choice of Apprentices, Clerks, Partners in Business, or Companious for Life, will be clearly set forth. Biography, with Portraits, Mechanism, Agriculture and Horticulture, with Engravings, will make the Journal au interesting and valuable family, guide

and companion to all readers.

Published monthly, in form for binding, at \$1.00 a year: Five Copies, \$4.00; Ten Copies, \$7.00; Twenty Copies, \$10.00. Now is the time to subscribe. Please adult.
July 4. 4t dress FOWLER AND WELLS, 808 Broadway, New York.

Hopedale Home School. THE next Quarter of this Institution, establish

operation with the sanction of the Hopedale Community, will commence on Thursday, July 24th. For particular information, please address either of the Principals, at Hopedale, Milford, Mass.

WILLIAM S. HAYWOOD, | Principals.

when I had read the paper more carefully, I saw that whatever may have been Mr. Bocock's intentions, it would do me injury, and I refused to give my consen

to my refusal to endorse the statement in a previous

constalted the Hon. George Ashmun and Mr. Speak

the impression that if was extorted and not per-sisted from me. That if was liable to misconstruction

Westchester County.

The gallows, built with two uprights and a cro beam upon a low platform, was erected in a yard about forty feet square, surrounded by a very high fence, adjoining the Court House. About one hundred persons were admitted within the enclosure, by obtaining Deputy Sheriff certificates from Sheriff Little. Two

wretched man was so overcome with the summons, tha he was unable to walk to the scaffold, and the officer were obliged to carry him to the spot. Upon reaching the gallows, he leil prostrate, and pericelly neipiess on the platform. All strength seemed to have deserted him. He was lifted up, placed in a chair, and a glass of water administered to him, which temporarily re-vived him. As he sat there, he looked a perfect picture ses, but that he might be left to die in peace. The Sher iff asked him if he had anything to say. He replie neck by the hangman, the cap pulled down over his

The hatchet used upon the occasion was the instrument by which it is supposed that the murderer perpe trated his atrocious crime.

During the execution, the stoop of the Court Hous

THE FAMILY AND SLAVERY

ceeding 24 printed pages duodecimo, to be entitled, The Family Relation as Affected by Slavery.

The authors will be expected to treat the subject in a kind, candid, and Christian spirit, illustrating the permissions of facts of alarmy. nicious effects of slavery on the social, donestic and religious character of families in their various rela-The New York Eccning Post has a poem entitled tions of husband and wife, father and child, master and servant, etc., etc., and its consequent bearings upo society at large.

The Richmond Dispatch says: The Mayor remanded Lot for final trial at the August term of the Hustings Court, for attempting to run off slaves to the North, and committed Tom and Martin to be held as witnesses against him. If convicted, as he no doubt will be, the Court will send him to the Peni-

manded better prices during that time. The

and formerly of the Boston Allas, has purchased the Ohio State Journal, at Columbus. ground, and supposed it was a dog. Though at first insensible, the child had nearly recovered.

POETRY.

For the Liberator. THE SEARCH.

"An old man was walking along the ground, and his face almost touched his knees. So I said to him, "Why art thou thus stooping?" He said, "My youth is lost somewhere on the ground, and I am stooping in search of it." "—From Antar, a Bedouin Romance.

Old man, thy form is frail, And low it is bowed and bent, And thy withered cheek is very pale, And to earth thy looks are sent Thou aged man, so bowed and weak. Say, what is the treasure thy glances seek. That solely to earth they are bent? . Yes, this withered cheek is pale, And white is this head with age's frost, And these tottering limbs are very frail; And askest thou what I have lost? I have lost, lost, lost ! Yes, lost my life's young prime ; And I wander and search the world around, And ever my path is with anguish crost, For my gleesome youth is no more to be found Than spring's fresh leaves 'neath the winter's frost : It is lost, lost, lost-it is utterly lost ! It is lost ! yet with eyes ever bent on the ground, I search for that youth never more to be found.

. The ardent, the happy boy, Encircled by kindred and friends, Whose bounding steps kept time to the joy The beart's full current sends Through the youthful frame-he is lost, that boy; He is lost, he is lost ! Oh, I cannot find That boy so ardent, and frank, and kind.

· He is lost, that glorious youth, With his hopes so proud and high ; With his burning zeal for justice and truth, With his graceful form, and sparkling eye; He is lost, that causer of maiden's sigh, He too is lost, and I search in vain My boyhood and youth to find again. "He is lost, the man renowned.

The man of worth and name, Whose board with friends was circled round, Whose wisdom and deeds swelled the trump of fame ; He is lost, lost, lost! and for him, too, in vain I stooping search on the cold, hard ground. All, all are lost, no more to be found Are bright boy, loved youth, or proud man ; yet I go Seeking the lost, who return not again. Oh! earth, earth, earth, Give me back, give me back, joy, love, and worth!

Old man, with headde clined, Weary indeed is thy fruitless toil; But raise thy stooping head from the soil, And search in the Future with earnest mind; The boy, youth, and man were Time's lawful spoll. Forget the past ; look around, and see, All bent, and withered, and frail as thou art, There is hope for the brave and the true of heart; There are still Love and Duty left to thee, Aged and lonely and weak though thou be. Then lift up a glance, brave, joyful, and free; Let the lost BE lost, since forever they're flown ; The present, the future, may be thine own : Look up-to young or old it is given, The foot on earth, but the gaze on heaven. Then calmly and hopefully pace on thy way,-Love, Meekness and Patience thy gentle guides ; Trust them ; they will lead thee to endless day. Where eternal youth forever abides.

Tenterden, Kent, (Eng.)

For the Liberator. JUBILEE OF APRICA. Written for the August Celebration, prophetically.

BY B. J. BUTTS. This hallowed hour let Afric's warm heart The strain of fair Freedom prolong ; Ho! every nation now join with each part To sing one Millennial song ! From anguish our fathers so meekly have borne, Is risen Humanity's glorious morn ! Slavery is past, Freedom at last

Peacefully, joyfully born ! The glorious anthem of Liberty raise, Ye Isles of the Indian Sea! In a beautiful chorus of heavenly praise, Your African brothers are free! Proclaim the good tidings, prolong the full sound, All lovers of Man, the New Eden around ;

Afric is free! Nations agree. Freedom can safely abound.

To martyrs for truth of the ages gone by, Our loftiest pmans ascend We know there's a radiant Angel on high, Who still is the Colored Man's friend : Who stood at the helm o'er the surges so strong, Which bore the fair vessel of Freedom along : 'Infidel's Prince !'

'Apostle of Peace !' List to our grateful song !

Hail! friends of the race! the New Era behold, Glad Liberty ev'ry where sung ; That glorious day by the prophets foretold, Now glowing on every tongue! Behold how each social oppression doth cease, How tyrannies, dying, do only increase Freedom's glad surge, Slavery's dirge,

O'er the broad Ocean of Peace !

DOUGLAS'S THREAT. BY A. C. HILLS.

' We intend to subdue you.'- SENATOR DOUGLAS. The threats of craven tyrants now Have power no more to overawe The 'times have changed,' the Southern nod We own no longer as our law.

Not as the former days are these; The spirit that hath slept so long, While traitors sold us, wakes at length In stern defiance of the wrong !

Subdue us ! What ! can you subdue The bounding pulses of the free? Hope ye to crush with pompous threats Th' awakened soul of liberty?

Think ye the soil the Pilgrims trod. With iron hearts and arms so strong, And gave to Freedom and to God, Hath fallen to a craven throng?

Think ye the fire our fathers lit Was but a false and transient flame? Hath Bunker's Hill a meaning yet? Is freedom but an empty name?

Subdue us ! Chain the tameless winds, And bid the ocean cease to roll! Subdue us! No! We spurn that threat-The offspring of a perjured soul !

There is a spirit in our time, Serene and fearless, calm and deep ; Long hath it slept, but riseth now, Like a huge giant from his sleep ! The North, in all her countless hills,

With this stern spirit is endued ; Her love of freedom, deep and strong. Cries cut, ' We will not be subdued !

Rather than be a fettered slave, Better to fill a martyr's grave.

THE LIBERATOR

THE LAST POURTH OF JULY. BATH, Clinton Co., Mich., July 11th, 1856.

something might be learned by attending a Sabbath School celebration at De Witt. As straws tell which way the wind blows, so will a Fourth of July celebration point with unerring certainty to the moral and COLORED POPULATION OF CINCINNATI political development of a people. The first and most noticeable thing was an almost total loss of interest in the day as a day to be celebrated. Aside from the children, the assemblage was small, very small. Judging from the number present, I should say that a very large majority of the inhabitants in this vicinity think that their independence has been whittled down to so small a 'pint' that it is impossible to find it to celebrate In fact, many of those present, I found, by conversation, entertained the same opinion.

Summer and Kansas seemed to be in every man's mouth, with the exception of one short, portly man, (Mr. Whipple, from Howell,) who proved to be the orator of the day. In a speech of an hour's length, not the faintest breathing of either was heard; and the reason is obvious, for I was informed that he belonged to Gen. Pierce's 'trained band' of border ruffians Yet he related some plain truths and self-evident facts. About one half of his oration was a glowing advertisement of a class of people 'who are attempting not only to crack but entirely sever this glorious Union, and of a class of 'fanatics' who had recently, in New York, openly and boldly declared themselves traitors to our Constitution and Union,'-and in coupling these, and acknowledging themselves their sworn enemies, they show, the speaker said, their wisdom, for they must stand or fall together. 'The leader of this traitorous band, one year ago to-day,' he continued, 'on this glorious Fourth, actually burned the Constitution to ashes, and trampled them beneath his feet. They are pediency is no part of their theory, and compromise is not admitted into their creed. But let us not be too secure and easy, for we have every reason to think that there is danger to be apprehended from them; for they already publish several papers, and it is evident that their number is increasing. Great effects sometimes follow little causes.'

So he solemnly warned us of our impending danger and told us, if we wished for peace, liberty and pros perity, instead of civil war, discord, despotism, and final ruin, to stand by and protect the Constitution and Union from annihilation.

Among the lady passengers by the Northern Indiana, was Miss Jennings, of Waverly, Ill., a young lady who had been attending school in Philperity, instead of civil war, discord, despotism, and

Next came a Rev. Mr. Dean, as I understood, who talked to the children. Said he, 'I have lived North, and I have lived South, and I am well enough acquainted with both sections of the country to know if the Union is dissolved, it will be done in ten years. If it passes through this crisis, this present excitement, it is safe. Now, boys, I want you all to be a Union Safety Committee; but, boys, how can you best save the Union? I'll tell you. By prayer. Go to praying ; be praying boys and praying girls. I am glad to see a Bible on one of your banners. Lay the Bible as the foundation, the Constitution top of that, and then your superstructure will be safe, boys. If you ever become politicians, boys, be praying politicians, then you cannot be selfish ones.' I wonder if the reverend gentleman ever heard of Gen. Pierce, and that be is a praying politician? So you see that even in Michigan, the wind is blowing from the North, (that place on the map which Webster never could find) ; it is no cotton breeze from the South. I find those who, when they become convinced that the Republican party has lost its savor, will become Disunionists, rather than be governed by slavery any longer. 'If we are always,' say they, ' to wear saddle and bridle, for the South to ride at will, then let us throw our rider, even if we do break his neck.' But the tide is flowing towards disso-Intion. A few more Sumper tragedies, a few more Kansas murders and conflagrations, will show the people the utter worthlessness of our so-called Union. Our Legislature meets the coming winter. Would it not be advisable to hold one of your hundred Conventions at Lansing, so that the members of it can hear the words of truth and soberness from those ' perdown' by their fanatical, traitorous and strange doc-

From the Colonization Herald.

THE COLORED POPULATION OF PHIL ADELPHIA.

Notwithstanding the depressing influences under which the colored people of this city have labored for many years, their progress has been decided, and gratifying to the friends of humanity. The statistics are before us, showing that they have advanced morally, mentally, materially-or as re gards the possession of the means of wealth. Be nevolent individuals, and the institutions they have endowed, have greatly aided in this advancement but something must also be conceded to the selfreliance, energy, determination and industry of the people themselves. There are in this commi nity several colored men who spent all their younger life deprived of any facilities for improvement, or pushing their fortunes, who have, by dint of business energy and tact, achieved respectable positions and independence. Schools were established for the instruction of colored youth long before the State had made any arrangements for the accommodation of the children of her own citizens. Even now, when taxation is imposed upon all for educational purposes, no less than eleven charity schools are sustained, having accommodations for nine hundred pupils. The State schools for colored children will secure tuition for over a thousand more. There are also some private and reformatory schools, thus completing means for the benefit of two thousand three hundred and twenty one colored youth. There are 19 Sunday schools with 1882 scholars, and 6 mission schools with 395 scholars. The number of churches is more than proportioned to the popula-tion. Libraries and debating societies are namerous, and among the members of the latter are men of acuteness of intellect and information.

The number of colored persons over twenty-one years of age in this city is 9001. Of this total 3371 were born in slave States of free parents-a

least such are their representations.

Twelve hundred and twelve slave-born claim t have been manumitted-leaving but four thousand four hundred and eighteen, over twenty-one years of age, who were born in free territory. It is estimated that there are about four thousand three hundred and twenty-one colored children, most of whom are free-born Philadelphians. The total colored population is thirteen thousand three hundred and twenty two, or about one fifty-fifth of the whole number of inhabitants of the city.

In regard to trades and occupations, supposing who are above twenty years of age work for their living, we find some statistics which are doubtless as perfect as they can be made. The diama, a lone mother with four children. Satisfy total classified is sixteen hundred and ninety-six, ing herself that the destruction of the beat was leaving seven thousand three hundred and five inevitable, and that the wide waters of the lake whose avocations are not specified. There are 248 was the dernier and almost hopeless resort, the noharbers : 118 boot and she 22; carpenters, 49; brick-makers, 53; dress-ma kers, embroiderers, shirt-makers-tailoresses, etc. 808; artists, 5; clerks, 6; musicians, music teach ers, 15; physicians, 6; school teachers, 16; wea vers, 19; sail-makers, 13. There are 41 trades sepresented, in many of which there are but one while in others from two to ten.
It also appears that the colored population of

Philadelphia possess \$2,685,693 real and persona estate, and that during the year 1855, they paid \$9766 42 for taxes, and \$396,782 27 for house, wa ter, and ground rents. They had among then 108 mutual beneficial societies, 8762 members with an annual income of \$29,600, and a perma nent invested fund of \$28,366. During a single pending the amount of \$10,292 38.

These statistics are chiefly obtained from a care

fully prepared report made by Mr. Benjamin C. heroism with warm hearts and unstrung purses.—

of Slavery':—an organization dating back to the Revolutionary war, and which has never interfered with constitutional rights, but noiselessly and unceasingly directed its sympathies toward the guidance and improvement of the colored race. To the assiduity, benevolence and perseverance in well-doing of the members of this association, are As I could not enjoy the postimable privilege of at-tending your celebration at Framingham, I thought ple among us.

From the Pittsburgh Dispatch.

The Colored Population of Cincinnati, as we learn from the press of that city, number 5,000 of both sexes, and the Sun says, 'they are, as a general thing, soher, thrifty, and industrious.' Of their occupation and wealth it is stated—there are five physicians, one of whom has a very large practice among both whites and blacks; twelve grocers thirty music and school teachers; five daguerred typists; one patent roofer; five bricklayers an stonemasons; two trunkmakers; twelve dealers in market; five or six boot and shoemakers; a num-ber of excellent tailors, blacksmiths and carpenters; and one hundred milliners, dressmakers shirtmakers and tailoresses. Among them is Her ry Boyd, one of the largest and best cabinet manu facturers in the city, who is worth at least \$40,000; J. P. Ball, R. G. Bell, and J. C. Ball, who take as fine daguerrootypes as are taken in the world, and who are worth \$30,000 at least.

The names of thirteen of these colored people

The names of thirteen of these colored people are given, whose property is valued at \$10,000; three \$6,000: five \$5.000; one \$4,000: one \$3,000; one \$9,000; one \$8,000; one \$12,000; one \$14,000; six \$16,000; four \$20,000; five \$30,000; two \$40,000. The names of twenty-five others are given, and it is stated that these and many others, whose names are not mentioned, have property ranging in value from three to twenty thousand dollars.

When we consider the oppressions and mighty obstacles to progress which these colored people

must encounter—the fact that they are, as far as possible, excluded from 'equal rights to equal chance' (our whileme Citizen Farrell's motto) in trades and professions, this accumulation of wealth perfect Jeremiahs, crying aloud and sparing not. Ex- is astonishing. And these are the people of whom we, their oppressors, are accustomed to speak as a worthless, vicious class, incapable of taking care of themselves. - [Vide Colonization Reports and pro-slavery arguments in all its iterations.]

INCIDENTS OF THE DISASTER ON LAKE ERIE

C. Jordan, Esq. gives the Cleveland Herald the ollowing incidents of the terrible casualty:

adelphia, and was returning homeward unattended She was among the lost. When the Mississipp ame near, a young woman was seen hanging the ropes over the bow, nearly reaching the water While so clinging, to save her life, a man was seen to descend by the same rope, and soon struck the young woman's hands, loosening her hold.— She sunk into the water, and rose no more. It was not known whether the man who was the cause of this result, was aware that another unfortunate

was clinging for life to the same rope.

An Irish woman named Bridget Glynn, with her four children, was on board the burning boat. She threw her children, the youngest of whom was a nursing infant, into the water, and then followed them. She maintained the most admirable presence of mind, and while sustaining herself from sinking, she preserved all four of her little ones from drowning, instructing them how to keep up, and raising them as often as they sank. One drawn under and passed over by a small boat from the Mississippi. The mother, as soon as the boat passed by, caught sight of a head, and grasping at the hair, drew up the child, her eldest. The mother and four children are among those saved They were on their way to join husband and father at Chicago.

Mrs. Akroyd, a lady emigrating to the West, re cently from England, was sayed, and was the only survivor of her party, which included her futher mother, husband, and two children. None of the property and money belonging to the family was saved, the father and husband having their funds in gold secured in a belt around their persons. situation, and the loss of her friends, that she be

Dr. Nims and wife, of Tully, Onondaga county fect Jeremiahs,' 'who are turning the world upside years. He broke off a piece of oak from the fenders of the boat, and threw it into the water, telling his wife that when he had jumped down and got trine, 'No union with slaveholders'? L. L. R. hold of the stick, she should throw to him the boy. sustain him, on account of its density, and he could not manage it. His wife threw her little son overhoard, telling him to trust to his father for safety. The lad clung to his father's neck with so strong a clasp that it nearly strangled him, and

Feeling he u ast loosen the hold of his child, or both perish, he unclasped the arms of the boy, and gave him a push, intending to turn at once, and hold him in safety. But the unfortunate child at once went down, and was drowned. The father and mother were saved, and lament in most affect ing grief the loss of their darling and only child Another physician was saved, with his wife, but

lost his only son.

Mr. Joseph F. Pressley, of Frankfort, Indiana, was among the drowned. He had on a life-preserver, but was ill and dying with consumption, and could not help himself. He was a man much respected at home—a lawyer and editor.

Others who were drowned had life-preservers up

on them. Incidents partaking of the humorous, occurre even in the midst of this awful scene. One mar came upon deck with his hands full of money, and his watch hanging by his guard-chain up arm. He was in great distress to know what he should do with these things. 'Do tell,' he cried what I shall do with my money!' He was told that he must not think of having his hands bur-dened with his gold, or he would be lost. He was still bewildered by the excitement of the time.gold in his pocket. A young lad who was stripped to jump in, saw the watch flying, sprang after it, carching it on his arm before it reached the water He hung it around his neck, and being a good swimmer, kept affect until taken up. He was re warded by the owner, who was saved, with \$10. Just previous to the breaking out of the fire, and before any thought of such a disaster had been started, one of the passengers who had in his stat room a sum of money—some \$3000-went and took from the package about half the amount, and put it in his pocket. When the alarm of fire was given, he found it impossible to reach his stateplain to himself why he took a portion of the montime he did. It was a suggestion of his mind which came involuntarily and without apparent cause—one of those incomprehensible things for which there is no explanation.

The Detroit Tribune of Friday, relates the follow ing incidents:

There was on the ill-fated steamer Northern I diana, a lone mother with four children. Satisfyo-makers; blacksmiths, ble woman coolly cast her eyes about her for the makers, 53; dress-ma-Looking over the side of the vessel, she saw a ta ble floating near by. Quickly she calculated the chances. Then, binding three of her children to herself, she gently lifted the fourth over the side of the vessel, and dropped him into the lake, directing him to 'keep still, and float on the water.' Havhim to 'keep still, and float on the water.' Having done this, she next jumped into the water herself with her three little ones. In a few moments
she seized the fleating table, placed her three little
ones upon it, then sought and secured her fourth
child, and getting them all upon it, she clung to
it herself until all were finally rescued by the
boats, and placed upon the steamer Mississippi.
where the soble woman was heartily cheered and year, these societies assisted 1385 families, by ex-pending the amount of \$10,292 38.

These statistics are chiefly obtained from a care

ments, and who manifested their regard for her

Pennsylvania Society for promoting the Abolition | About one half of those saved lost their all, and

are nearly destitute, some entirely so. One man and his wife had \$2,000, their all, with which they were going West to purchase a farm. They lost all, and had hardly clothing enough to cover them left. Another man going West with his family and \$500, all his savings for years, and all lost.—A poor woman with four children, the oldest about eight years old, lost everything, but saved their lives. Another woman with two children, one at her breast, was saved with her little ones, but nothing else.

Unmerciful Beating of Animals. A correspondent of the New England Farmer calls attention to the unmerciful beating of horses, as seen in our Queny.

UNMERCIFUL BRATING OF ANIMAIS. A correspondent of the New England Farmer calls attention to the unmerciful beating of horses, as seen in our

The Issue. Thomas Butler King, of Georgia, (a member, as he said, of the late Whig party.) assured an animal which is not, every time he is exercised, guilty of some misdemeanor, in their opinion, and which calls for harsh treatment. This rash way of dealing with the brutes may gratify a savage or peevish disposition, but it is anything but economical as a remedial agent; as in nine cases out of ten, it aggravates the fault charged upon the animal, and originates others, for which, of course, he must in due time be corrected. He will be apt to partake largely of the fractious nature of his great danger of injuring him, as his better judg-ment will have but little to do with the matter, or which it aims its paper pellets.—Tribune. with him, at such a time.'

over, than all the beatings he gets, and the second time with dyspepsia, and probably died of disease of the in overloading and then scourging him because it heart. He leaves a family to lament his sudden death, is out of his power to back or draw the load.

A SINGULAR BURIAL. Mr. George Halle, and of the

in cruelty with the worst conduct which the white men of America have exhibited in their shameful relations with the aboriginal races. Recent events in Oregon quite out do in savage atrocity all that is recorded of the doings in King Phillips's war and the days of Captain Church. One of Gen. wool's statements is, that Major Lupton killed 25 men, women, and children, one of whom was a squaw carrying a child, which was taken by the heels and dashed against a tree. Concerned in these murders was a Hanks Brown, of whom he says: 'An Indian boy about 12 years of any other than the says of the says says: ' An Indian boy about 12 years of age, who could speak a few words of English, ran to him

The family of Spencer, a chief who resides at Vancouver, was made up of his father, an old gray haired Indian, his (Spencer's) wife and four children, a daughter nearly grown, and three younger sons, one of whom was a sucking babe. The Indians had been up to Dalles, in the service of the United States Government, and were on their way back to Vancouver, under the charge of Joseph Meek, and having regular passes about their persons. In making the portage of the Cascades, it seems that they were overtaken by seven men, (if such they might be called,) and forcibly taken from Col. Meek, and one after the other was murdered by means of a strong cord, which was tied around the neck, and twisted with a stick until life was

WM. WELLS BROWN. We were not wholly unprepared to listen to an interesting parration, when Mr. Brown was introduced to us as the gentleman advertis-Brown was introduced to us as the gentleman advertised to lecture on slavery before a Vergennes audience. He spoke to a crowded house on Monday night last, and we must be permitted to say, that very seldom have we listened to a lecture by a white man surpassing it in interest, eloquence and feeling. Mr. Brown's appearance as a lecturer is rather prepossessing, although you feel better prepared to listen to a narrative than a lecture, and it is not until he warms up with the themse that you lose sight of the speaker, and fashes very. She was a naive of New Jersey, but had rethe theme that you lose sight of the speaker, and flashes years. She was a native of New Jersey, but had re-of wit and sparkling gens of thought, scattered with sided in Canada for the last twenty years. In Charlesrapidity and force, convince you that no ordinary swaying the feelings of a deeply interested and breathless auditory.
On Tuesday evening, Mr. Brown read his Drama,

written by himself. The scene is laid in a Boston par-sonage, the pastor is a Northern man with Southern partialities. The author takes him south on a pleasure tour, and by a strange turn of events, the paster is sold into slavery, and undergoes the frightful 'breaking in' process applied by planters to refractory slaves. He is kept there long enough to convince him that his views of slavery were taken from a wrong stand-point, and he is brought back by his friends with opinions thoroughly changed on the subject. The Drama closes by introducing to the pastor a fugitive slave seeking aid to escape to Canada. There are many vivid. graphaid to escape to Canada. There are many vivid, grapu-ic and thrilling passages in the course of the reading, and they are brought out by Mr. B. with telling power. It was no matter of surprise to us, that in the last act, when the trembling fugitive burst forth into a perorawhen the trembling fugitive burst forth into a peroration, towering and noble in language and sentiment, in favor of freedom as it should be, scarcely a dry eye was to be seen in the room. No man of ordinary ability could originate so truthful a pleture, and few, very and back within four days, accomplished the distance (200 miles) in 1 hour 45 minutes less than the requirations. (Vi.) Citizen.

few personal incidents of his own life which he recounted with equal modesty and vivacity, were made to bear on his main point, viz., that the evil of slavery in our country is a deep-scated one—that its power in the nation has been stendily on the increase for a long period—that it works to the injury of the white man no ess than of the black man—that it always the nation has been stendily on the increase for a long period—that it works to the injury of the white man no ess than of the black man—that it always the nation has been stendily and was but was a brother of the late John Joseph Gurney and of Mrs. Elizabeth Fry. That he was like-minded with them is evident from what is stated as a fact, that for some time past, he has expended one hundred thousand dollars a year in works of benevolence and mercy.

The there is a fact, that for some time past, he has expended one hundred thousand dollars a year in works of benevolence and mercy. over the free States the power which it exerts in the during the psalm. During the sermon, went to sleep slave States; and that this can be prevented if, in the myself. free States, men will be as true to freedom as, in the slave States, the slaveholders are true to slavery,—
and in no other way. Mr. Brown's address as a public
spacker is uncommonly pleasing.—Builington Press.

Sabbath, when the news of the brusal and cowardly attack upon Mr. Sumner was fresh in the public mind, Rev. Dr. Hatfield, paster of the North Presbyterian Church in this city, took occasion in offering prayer to utter the following words:

*O Lord, bring slavery to an end, and hasten the time when the Spirit of the Lord shall guide our legislators in all wisdom and judgment—when our ears shall no more hear the alarm of blood and violence in our Senste-chamber, and when tyranny and despotism shall give place to the power of love, that men may know God and reverence His holy name—that His glo-ry may be made known throughout the nations and the

At the first subsequent church-meeting, a pew-holder stepped up and settled his account for pew-rent, declared his pew vacant, carried away the cushions, and in explanation of his conduct, presented in writing the following concise statement— I am not an Abolition-

A clergyman in a neighboring city, a few weeks ago in the course of a prayer in church, said: 'O Lord we beseech Thee, convert the heart of Franklin Pierce and make him a changed and better man!' We did and make him a changed and better man! We did not learn, however, that these words inspired any pew-holder to a sudden settlement of his rent, a removal of his cushions, or a declaration in writing. Yet, if they had been uttered in the pulpit of Dr. Sunderland's church in Washington, there is no telling who would have got up and gone out.—N. Y. Independent.

METHODISM AND SLAVERY. The General Asset of Michigan, at its annual meeting, at Jackson, bore strong testimony against slavery, deprecated the annual on Mr. Sumner, and expressed sympathy with the struggling freemen in Kansas. The last resolution of

That we pledge ourselves to oppose, in every way, in our view consistent with Christian principle and true patriotism, not only the future aggressions of slavery, but its continued existence in any portion of our land,

imal, and originates others, for which, of course, he must in due time be corrected. He will be apt to partake largely of the fractious nature of his keeper, or become shy and apprehensive, whenever he approaches him, and avoid him if he can. His obedience and general service will be that which fear renders in a reluctant manner; and not that which he renders with cheerfulness. It represents, which he renders with cheerfulness. It represents, the state of the fract shall receive the careful and candid consideration of the fract shall receive the careful and candid consideration of the fract shall receive the careful and candid consideration of the fract shall receive the careful and candid consideration of the fract shall receive the careful and candid consideration of the fract shall receive the careful and candid consideration of the fract shall receive the careful and candid consideration of the fract shall receive the careful and candid consideration of the fract shall receive the careful and candid consideration of the fract shall receive the careful and candid consideration of the fract shall receive the careful and candid consideration of the fract shall receive the careful and candid consideration of the fract shall receive the careful and candid consideration of the fract shall receive the careful and candid consideration of the fractions of the fracti too, the man engaged in it as possessed of anything of the tract publishing committee. Mr. Patton is not but a noble and manly frame of mind. He certain- satisfied with this decision, but it is very evident that ly cannot, in the heat of passion, be in a state of the American Tract Society, as at present constituted, mind to do justice to the animal, and will be in is not likely to withdraw the negative support it gives

A CORPSE DRIVING A SPAN OF Houses. The James The editor of the Farmer adds the following sensible remark:

A Correct Driving A Stan of Horses. The Janeswille (Wis.) Free Press, of the 19th inst., states that, as Dr. Evans, of Evansville, was returning home from that city on Thursday last, he met a span of horses attached to a wagon loaded with produce, and the towner, william Smith, a corpse, although sitting erect and holding the reins. The doctor stopped the team, and had Mr. Smith immediately carried to a house, but life was extinct. It seems he had been sick for some over, than all the beatings he gets, and the second

A SINGULAR BURIAL. Mr. George Haile, son of the We wish there were a city ordinance preventing late Hon. Levi Haile, Chief Justice of the Supreme any teamster from carrying a whip which should Court of this State, died in Swansey, at the old homeweigh more than two ounces. quest, under the following circumstances. He to be dressed for the grave in his best suit of cl and to wear a new pair of gaiter hoots that he had re-cently purchased. His pocket-book, which contained several dollars, he requested to have placed in the pocket, where he was accustomed to keep it, and the contents of his vest pocket, even to the insignificant tooth-picker, he asked to have deposited with him in

plorable casualty occurred in one of the negro quarter-on the farm of Dr. Anthony G. Boykin, near Smithcould speak a few words of English, ran to him field, in Isle of Wight county, on Sunday night last, and said, I have done you no harm; my heart is good towards you; you will not kill me. Brown death, and three children so badly burned, that they seplied, Damn your Indian heart, and seized him are not expected to recover. This sad catastrophe was caused by one of the women attempting to pour cambead from his body. by the hair, and with his bowie knife severed his caused by one of the women attempting to pour cambead from his body.'

Another of his statements concerning the murder of a Spencer family is corroborated by an Oregon paper, the Argus, which says:

They were the mothers of the children who suffered with them. One was in bed at the time with a newlywith them. One was in bed at the time with a newly-born infant. Mother and babe both fell a sacrifice to

The St. Louis Democrat gives the particulars of a violent tornado which destroyed 185 houses in the town of Chateaugay, Mo. The scene baffles description; stores, churches, dwellings, barns, out-houses and sheds presented a sad speciacle—they were shattered and broken up into fragments. It extended from 30 to 40 miles, and in its course destroyed more than 400 buildings.

SURPRISING MARINE LOSS. Within the last six months, about three hundred and thirty vessels, of all kinds, have either been lost or damaged at sea, and insured in the New York Marine offices ! Of this num ber, seventy-nine have never been heard from, their fate being known to Him who rules the universe. Sixteen million dollars have been paid for those losses or damages-an amount unprecedented in the commercial

man ton S C. on Sunday, Nelly Serivens a free colores woman, died at the age of 120 years, having been in full possession of her faculties up to two months before

Hobson's Choice. Mr. F. Plummer Hobson was married in Richmond. Va., on the 9th ult., to a daughter of Gov. Wise of that State.

Upwards of thirty steamboats have been destroyed by fire, fifteen demolished by the ice, and twelve ren-dered useless by boiler explosions thus far during the present year on the Western rivers. Sixteen have been burned at Algiers, Louisiana, and St. Louis, Missouri

EF A cargo of 750 negroes was landed at and distributed from the bay of Cabanas, ten days since. The landing was effected without discovery, by an American clipper ship, built down east, and fitted out in New York, says a letter in the Journal of Commerce from Havana, July 10.

Samuel Gurney, who died recently and was bu-

The Poole murder will, it is estimated, cost New York city something like \$100,000. The cost of summoning extra jurors, on the attempt to bring on the second trial, was \$2000.

Mr. S. Hooper, driving a team at McKissac's Grove, Iowa, was attacked by bees, which killed one of his horses, and injured him and Mr. Slusher, owner of the bees, beyond recovery. The king of the Sandwich Islands has announce

ed to the house of nobles that he intends to marry Emma, daughter of Dr. T. C. B. Brooks. She will be the first white queen of Hawaii.

Twelve years ago, the number of travellers be tween Paris and the Belgian frontier amounted, perhaps, to 360,000 or 400,000 annually. In 1850, the Northern Railroad conveyed altogether three and a half million of travellers, while in the past year, the number rose to no less than five and a half millions, which is equivalent to the sixth part of the whole population.

SOUTH CAROLINIANS FOR KANSAS. The steamer Moderator, Captain O'Neal, brought up a company of 26 South Carolinians from Paducah to St. Louis. They came down the Cumberland, are young men, and, as the saying goes, are 'all armed to the teeth.'—St. Louis Democrat.

MORTALITY OF FOUR CITIES. There were, for the six months ending on the first ult., 5848 deaths in Philadelphia, 9463 in New York, 2529 in Baltimore, 1808 in Boston.

EF We are indebted to slavery for a good many new definitions. To annex territory to the Union for the purpose of increasing slavery is to extend the area of freedom; to force slavery at the point of the bayonet upon a people who resist it to the extent of their power, is to carry out the doctrine of popular sovereignty. To attack an unarmed man, by surprise, with a murderous weapon, is chivalry. To stand by while the assislant beats his viotim after he is down, and to prevent any one from interfering, is eccling fair play.

The New York Sun says that Mr. Buchanan is 'ripe statesman.' He is a good deal too ripe—so ripe as to be thoroughly rotten.— Washington Organ.

There are 1,000 men employed in building the monster steamer Leviathan, near London. It will cost half a million of dollars to launch her.

AYER'S

Are curing the Sick to an extent never

before known of any Medicine, INVALIDS, READ AND JUDGE FOR TOURISTIPE

JULES HAUEL, Est, the well-known perfuse, of these Street Philadelphia, whose choice products are kend at the extra collection, older, and of the extra collection, and the extra collection of the ex

the size. They are not only sherinal, but ade and pleases to taken — qualities which must make them valued by the pile when they are known."

The venerable Chancelier WARDLAW, writes from himself. If the April, 1854, —

"Da. J. C. Ayra. Sir: I have taken your Pile wit pur benefit, for the littlessness, languar, loss of appetis, at least benefit, for the littlessness, languar, loss of appetis, at least A few doses of your Pile cured me. I have seed your benefit, for the littlessness, languary to recurbe and only with purpose and the process. You make medicines which nav., and I fell in pleasaure to commend you for the good you have doesnit.

JOHN F. BEATTY, Esq., Sec. of the Penn Railrad (1)

"Pu. R. R. Office, Philadelphia, De II is a Sixt. I take pleasure in adding my testimony to be diagrated from the property of the property The widely renowned S. S. STEVENS, M. D. of Western

N. H., writes,—
Allaving used your CATRARIC PHIS in my nete, tout, from experience, that they are an invaluable person, it out of disordered functions of the liver, causing beals in mission, convicenees, and the great variety of denses that size, they are a surer remedy than any other. It all new sterp lurgative remedy is required. I confidently remeable to required. I confidently remeable to required. I confidently remeable to the public, as superior to any other last us but like a sure in their operation, and perfectly adequate which make them an invaluable article for public in the formany years known your Cherry Pedeval as the bed of the many years known your Cherry Pedeval as the bed of medicine in the world, and these Pills kee in the states that admirable preparation for the treatment of disease.

in a few weeks by your Pills. With what fosting it given write, can only be imagined when you realize what I have select and how long.

"Never until now have I been free from this bathese ten as most blind, besides the unendurable pair; it offers used the scale of my head, and destroyed my hat, so it as by an apartly bald all my days; sometimes it cans on in my has a kept it for months a raw sore.

"About nine weeks ago I commenced takir; you Celer Pills, and now am entirely free from the compant. Ky you well, my skin is fair, and my hair he commond is my growth; all of which makes me feel already a new yeas.

"Hoping this statement may be the means of converging months and the statement is strictly true.

"I have known the above-named Maria licker hom he eshood, and her statement is strictly true.

"A DREW J. MEERIC."

"Overseer of the Portsmouth Mandening fa' Capt. JOEL. PRATT, of the ship Marios, writes has a common from derangement of the Liver, which had become my sens. I had failled of any relief by my Prayican, and how my remedy I could try; but a few doos of your Fills have nonline restored me to health. I have given them in my dilien it worms, with the best effects. They were prompty card, I recommended them to a friend for routivess, which is head my so."

Read this from the distinguished Solicitor of the kenne for

him for months; be told me in a few days they had cord han You make the best medicine in the world, and I am for hay so."

Read this from the distinguished Solicitor of the Somma Cant, whose brilliant, shifflies, have made him well have, and sy in this but the neighboring States.

"New Orlean, in June 1 and the second of the South Andread and family have been very much benefited by sur notices. My wife was cured, two years since, of a series and ingree cough, by your Chrisian Perrotat, and since the has enough perfect health. My children have several limbs her nord far attacks of the Influenza and Croup by it. It is a musical remiedly for these complaints. Your Christian Para has a tirely cured me from a dispepsia and cotteness which has grown upon me for some years; indeed, this cure is mediantic portant, from the fact that I had failed to get rief on their Physicians which this section of the country affect, as hay of the numerous remedies I had taken.

"You seem to us, Doctor, like a profilential blessy was family, and you may well suppose we are not unsimilated."

"Smalle Chamber, Ohio, Appl in, No.

"Smate Chamber, Osio, Aprila Ni
"Dr. J. C. Aten. Honored Sir. I have make a through sir
of the Carmanto Pills left me by your agest and me be cured by them of the dreadful fiberantism under this is found me suffering. The first does relieved me, sail is me-quent doses have entirely removed the disease. I defined bealth now than for some years before, which lattine sing to the effects of your Carmanto Pills.

Yours with great respect.

The above are all from persons who are publicy have tien tey reside, and who would not make these statement when acy reside, and who would not make uses a acrough conviction that they were true. Unprincipled dealers may attempt to put you of whole ills, on which they make more profit. Be set inpost unity

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Having recently removed from 284 to 365 Kaning Having recently removed from 284 to so, to no street, where she has a superior suit of ross, it now advertises a separate room for Hair Dring, and improvement in that branch, and Champoing.

Madame C, keeps constantly on hand, her exhaust the hair from falling off, but cause new hair to get the hair from falling off, but cause new hair to get They are held in the highest estimation by all when the madame C's references are from the first people in the and neighboring cities, by whom she has been likely able.

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